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Labor Army of Bulgaria Battles Rivers and Sea To Make Them Aid Nation

YOUTHS OFTEN WIN WHEN OTHERS FAIL

Lads, Giving Eight Months' Service to State, Work Reclamation Marvels

By R. L. MARKHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Nature has been kind to Bulgaria, giving her a rich, well-watered soil, rivers and harbors, woods and plains, so that the principal task of the people is not to fight against the elements but to adapt them to use as helpful servants.

However, these servants occasionally enjoy a revolution. The sea assaults unprotected ports, and the rivers go on rampages; gardens are turned into ponds and meadows into lakes; hay stacks become tiny islands and stocks of wheat rush off toward foreign markets without waiting to pay their export duties.

So the Bulgarian people set the "troudovaks" to work to discipline the rivers and the sea. A "troudovak" is a youth doing his eight months' obligatory labor service for the state.

One of the tasks which these boys have most successfully accomplished was the inclosing of the little Black Sea harbor of Sozopol. It is a modest town strung along a deep and quiet bay in the mouth of which lies a rocky island. In stormy weather the sea used to race through the strait between the island and the town, making the landing of boats impossible.

So in 1923 the city elders of Sozopol voted the necessary funds and gave a contract for the construction of a wall to protect the port even in the worst weather. But the work went on so slowly that the waves joyfully washed away in the winter what the contractor built in the summer, so he gave up the job and let the sea have its way.

Then the city appealed to the "troudovaks" who consented to come to the rescue. A company of selected workers under the direction of experienced engineers was sent to Sozopol, and within a single season the harbor was firmly inclosed.

Open Remote Port to World

Thirty miles to the south of Sozopol the dreary, desolate little port of Vasiliko, which passed from Turkey to Bulgaria in 1912, had no good road or railway connections with the rest of the kingdom, and in the wintertime no sea communications either, for their boats could not stop in the harbor.

To put an end to this isolation the state sent "troudovaks" to Vasiliko three years ago with instructions to build a harbor that would be available both summer and winter. Excellent progress has been made during each working season and the necessary quays and docks and roads and streets are nearing completion.

Bulgaria's Labor Service Organization, however, has given much more

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Victorian Railways Name 'Travel Hostess'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

THE designation of Travel Hostess has been given by the Victorian Railways commissioners to the position of reception officer in charge of the service section at the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau. Appointment to this office was recently made out of 500 women applicants for the post.

Duties of the office are not only to sell tickets but to make all possible arrangements for the travelers' comfort.

Arabs Decline To Meet Jews In Loan Parley

Palestine Press Insists Negotiations Be Held in Jerusalem

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, April 21—The Arab Executive in Palestine is faced with the perplexing problem of making the most of the proposed £2,500,000 development loan without seeming to surrender to Jewish or British interests.

Financial aid is essential to the establishment of representative institutions, yet the Arabs refuse to enter into a joint conference with the Jews. Approached last week through Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner, the Arab Executive "agreed in principle" to participate in negotiations for a future loan. But the Arabs request the following guarantees:

First, such participation shall in no wise involve recognition of the Jewish home policy. Second, Ramsay MacDonald's letter to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Association, is not to form the basis of conversations, but, presumably, the basis is to be the White Paper which Mr. MacDonald's subsequent statement reinterpreted favorably toward the Jews. Third, the conversations shall be conducted in Jerusalem, not London. Fourth, no joint discussion with Jew representatives.

The latest London announcement, however, that conversations between the British committee, representing the Foreign and Colonial Offices, presided over by Craigie M. Aitchison, Lord Advocate, and collaborated in by the Jewish Agency, are due to recommence this week is likely to cause the Arabs to respond to the repeated invitation which such spokesmen as Jamal Husseini, secretary of the Arab Executive, favored, provided they are allowed to negotiate separately without the Jews.

The present difficulty is how to overcome the executive committee's narrow vote against the delegation going to London. Many believe the presence of the Arabs in London is essential to win over public opinion in the Palestine Arabs' case. But the entire Arab press is remarkably critical of the proposed London conference, arguing almost unanimously that the British are trying to entice the Arabs to London in order to reach a tripartite agreement on the economic question, with a view later to tackling political differences, which politically thinking Arabs declare irreducible.

It is understood Dr. Weizmann, who intended to go to America, postponed his departure from London pending the conversations which all desire that he launch on the Jewish side, leaving details to colleagues, including Maurice Hexter of Harvard, member of the Jewish Agency executive.

WALKER DENIES CHARGES, WANTS THEM DROPPED

New York Mayor Says They Are Move of Beaten, Disappointed Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 21—Asserting that his accusers were actuated by partisan bias to further the political fortunes of a group which the electorate has repudiated, the Tammany Mayor of New York City, James J. Walker, in his reply yesterday to the official negligence charges against him, formally asked Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt "that these charges be dismissed."

Personal discussion and emphasis that "New York is the cleanest city in the world" go hand-in-hand through the bulky defense document with quotations from official records, defense of city officials, a listing of major achievements of the city administration and 16 problems now facing it and steps toward reforms.

The Governor had no comment on the reply, either with regard to his next procedure or the possible date of his decision on Mayor Walker's fitness for office. This is in line with the judicial position taken by him when the City Affairs Committee filed the charges, in his refusal to discuss a case pending for his adjudication as Chief Magistrate of the State. The Governor also declined to indicate whether he would be willing to receive a rebuttal to the charges which Dr. John Haynes Holmes and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, co-chairmen of the City Affairs Committee, have asked permission to submit.

The Mayor's answer brands the charges against him as "unwarranted and false, recklessly made" and "without foundation in fact." Their careful listing under heading does not succeed, he holds, in disguising the fact that they are actually generalities, unsupported by evidence. They were preferred against him by the City Affairs Committee, he declares, as "nothing more than an annex to the Socialist Party, masquerading under a name ingeniously contrived to deceive the public."

The Mayor dwells at greatest length on the charges affecting the police department. Conceding that members of the force have been convicted of the lowest conceivable forms of blackmailing, he elaborates upon the vigor with which superior officers have prosecuted and dismissed them.

In this connection he declares that counsel for Judge Seabury hampered Edward P. Mulrooney, police commissioner, in refusing him access to the private hearings of the investigation. This, he states, served "to greatly

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Airship Policy Plan Predicted For 3 Countries

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 21—A tripartite exchange of ideas by the United States, Great Britain and Germany on the future of airships may be the result of the United States generous offer of assistance in formulating an airship policy shortly after the R-101 disaster, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns.

When the offer was made the court of inquiry was already convened and until the report was made public the British Government was unable to formulate a future airship policy. This is now under consideration and will be shortly announced, together with Britain's deep appreciation of the United States magnanimous offer.

As American and German designers are already working in coöperation in the United States on the giant airship ZRS4, the advent of Great Britain would pool the expert knowledge of the only three countries interested in airships. Airship development is now wanted for commerce and civil transport which is equally advantageous for all countries.

When a Marathon Is Not a Marathon, Why Not a Lexington? Londoner Asks

They ran a Marathon here yesterday, but they ran it over the wrong route.

It was Patriots' Day, commemorating what happened on that eventful April 19, 1775, when men ran from Lexington to Concord and others, so they say, from Concord right back to Boston. Why run from Hopkinton to Boston when there is a historic course ready for the asking and of pretty near the right length? And why call the race held in honor of the early New Englanders, by the Greek name of Marathon? Why not call it a Lexington? Anyway, the distance of 26 miles 385 yards has nothing to do with the original Marathon course which was only 22 miles.

Probably the competitors on April 20, 1931, would have been better pleased if Hopkinton to Boston had been four miles shorter than from Marathon to Athens instead of four miles more. So at any rate it seemed to the Londoner watching the finish from the shaded side of Exeter Street.

What would old Pheidippides, who won the first Marathon, have thought of his American emulators? What did the two Greek youths who strolled slowly along Commonwealth Avenue (no, they were not competitors), talking softly in their musical tongue, think of them, of the crowds, of the whole spectacle?

Fresh, roasted peanuts here;
Five cents a bag, here

intoned a lad at intervals as he walked behind the two Greeks. "Fresh, roasted peanuts here; five cents a bag here!"

What was the Athenian equivalent?

Long before the runners were due to arrive, the course was lined with hopeful spectators. Balloon sellers, ice-cream vendors, newsboys did their best to make the most of somewhat limited opportunities.

It was quite like boat-race day on the Thames.

An official automobile chugged past.

"Who's ahead?" called a burly Irish enthusiast.

"Henigan," replied the automobile.

"He's the man I want to win," shouted the Irishman. "Hooray!"

The crowd cheered with him.

"Ice cream, ten cents—only a dime," sang a passing lad, in a deep bass.

"Ice cream, five cents—only a nickel," challenged a rival.

"Ice cream," echoed a stalwart Italian in a shrill tenor.

Fresh roasted peanuts here,
Five cents a bag, here.

"Who's ahead?" cried the Irishman again. "Hooray—he's the man I want to win. Hooray."

What would Pheidippides have said? No doubt he would have appreciated the attendant automobile which handed out a sponge filled with ice-cold water to one super-heated competitor who balanced the dripping thing on his dripping head as he ran on optimistically with Henigan, already home seven minutes ahead of him and no rival within sight.

Why Marathon? mused the Londoner once more as he walked away.

Of course, Boston—the Hub—the American Athens. The reason ought to have been obvious.

But the Londoner still thinks the Lexington would be an awfully good title.

Keeping People at Work So They Can Earn Money To Spend, Is Now the Job

Unemployment Problem in All Its Phases Is, to the Worker, 'How Secure Is My Job?'—Much Is Being Done to Stop Lapses

Concerted efforts to solve the problems that face the business and industrial world focus attention upon the increasing importance of economic research. In a series of 18 articles, The Christian Science Monitor combines a discussion of elementary phases of modern economy with the reporting of forthcoming sessions of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the International Chamber of Commerce, which will deal with many of the most pressing questions. The second of the articles on "What Makes Your Income Come In?" follows.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Billy Jones at a tender age made out that card in the employment office of the big mill, he was, so far as his employers and many other people were concerned, just another recruit in the unnumbered army of workers. He might be president some day. But the purpose of the moment was to get him over to Mill No. 3, along with a dozen others, to carry boxes of yarn-wound bobbins to looms that stood in long rows like the desks at school.

To Billy this job was the first rung in the ladder most workers have tried to climb. He couldn't see the top. But comfort and security were somewhere up there. As Billy looked about him at fellow workers who had spent years of sincere effort on that ladder, a question presented itself.

It was not in words that it came, however, but in terms of people. There was Mr. Briggs over on aisle No. 2. He used to talk about putting his boy and girl through high school. There was Joe Brown, who made the corner of Kirk Street one of the brightest spots in the vicinity, because he owned his own home—"or almost." Well the "Briggs kids" went to high school—for a couple of months. A few weeks ago Joe Brown moved into a tenement down in Cats' Alley.

Billy Jones didn't have to be told why the Briggs boy and girl had left

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RUMANIA SHOWS DEEPER CONCERN FOR MINORITIES

Policy of Iorga Cabinet Marks New Attitude on Serious Issue

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 21—The concern which the new Cabinet is showing for minorities in Rumania is having the best possible effect in establishing it more firmly in the saddle.

Announcement that Prof. Nicholas Iorga, the new Premier, is establishing a department of state for minorities under the direction of Rudolph Brandsch, leader of the Transylvanian German group, with the title of Undersecretary of State, aided by Prof. Arpad Bitay, representing the Hungarian minority group, with the title of Secretary-General, caused a favorable impression in many circles, marking a new policy toward solution of a highly important Rumanian problem. Mr. Brandsch represents about 1,000,000 Germans and Saxons, half of whom inhabited Transylvania seven centuries with a marked degree of culture.

The innovation marks the first opportunity of important minority groups to have a share in the Government and means a frontal attack on the old attitude, which is characteristic of the courageous Iorga.

Despite these successes, the King's new Cabinet, after 17 days of waiting, is yet incomplete. The Maniu Party refused permission to Dr. Camarasescu to take the Ministry of the Interior, while M. Ghica wired from Rome that he was unable to accept the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Although Professor Iorga is making the strongest possible efforts to succeed, political parties remain in watchful waiting. Parliament's lack of support of the Cabinet means its dissolution sooner or later. Nicholas Titulescu is expected to return soon to his London post to reënter international politics.

Here's Aerial Stunt Lindbergh Can't Do

CLEVELAND, O., April 21 (AP)—There are not many fliers who can do a trick with an airplane that cannot be duplicated by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. One exception, however, is David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy in Charge of Aeronautics. Mr. Ingalls, who is one of the country's best fliers, can land on the deck of a navy aircraft carrier—and Colonel Lindbergh cannot.

The reason why the Colonel cannot duplicate the trick is a private little joke between Mr. Ingalls and him, which was revealed by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy last night in an address before the Army and Navy American Legion post here.

Mr. Ingalls chuckled as he showed moving pictures of a plane landing on a carrier. "That's the only thing I've got on Lindbergh," he said. "He can't land because I won't let him—not as long as I am Assistant Secretary of the Navy."

KEMAL ORDERS VOTE FOR OPPOSITIONISTS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BEYOGLU, Turk., April 21 — Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President, today published a manifesto ordering Turkey's electoral college composed solely of People's Party members, to "make the great sacrifice of electing to the new Parliament 30 deputies not adhering to our program." The President, at the same time, published a list of 287 People's Party candidates whom the electoral college will go through the form of electing on April 24.

"Open criticism of deputies who do not share our party's views will serve to expose the fallacy of the underground criticisms of the past and will make the value of our program more widely known," President Kemal's manifesto concludes.

NEW CHINESE PARTY OPPOSES DICTATORSHIP

Adopts American Slogan of 'Taxation Without Representation Is Tyranny'

PEIPING, China (By U. P.)—A new political party, called the New Nationalists, has made its appearance in North China, and has shown so much strength that government leaders have become seriously concerned.

The ruling party at Nanking, the Kuomintang, has taken the view that there is room for only one political party in China during the revolutionary period, but this view is being vigorously contested by a group of intellectuals assembled in the north, who contend that a one-party dictatorship is not beneficial to China.

Kuomintang representatives here have tried to prevent publication of the new party's views, and the illfeeling thus caused led to the recent wrecking of the official Kuomintang newspaper in Peiping, the Hus Pei Jih Pao. This drastic action has been accredited to the new party.

The new party began the publication of its own newspaper, the People's Tribune, in the Japanese concession of Tientsin last Christmas Day. This paper published sharp criticisms of the Kuomintang Government, and demanded the right of free speech. After a week or two, the paper was refused use of the mails and orders were issued for the arrest of its editors. In February, it was finally compelled to cease publication.

In March, the first issue was made of the People's Tribune as a monthly magazine in English, edited by Tang Leang-li, former secretary of Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing Koumintang leader, whose whereabouts at present is unknown.

The China United Press, a straight political propaganda organization, is printing the People's Tribune in English and a series of criticisms of the Government in English.

The new party, in a statement of policy, declares that the national budget must be published, and determined by a freely elected representative body. It has adopted the American revolutionary slogan, "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

Stabilizing Work Promised Support

Formation of a special employment stabilization commission would be the initial step to be taken in laying the foundation for a permanent "cure for the unemployment situation" speakers told the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today, during a hearing on the bill reported by the Committee on State Administration.

Business men are learning that the time to mend the leaky roof is when the sun shines, Henry S. Dennison, head of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, declared. Just now, he advised, they would be glad to put their shoulders to the wheel. He alluded to unemployment insurance as a stabilizing factor.

A Lincoln Filene of Boston, told the committee that blind guesses would never bring the concrete solution that could be obtained by pertinent facts. He assured the committee that industries, chambers of commerce and similar groups would support any move to accumulate these facts.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely recommended formation of a fact-finding commission on employment in his inaugural address, E. Leroy Sweetser, commissioner on labor and industries, said Edwin S. Smith, representing business interests, pointed out that seasonal employment conditions kept 60,000 out of work at alternating periods.

SPAIN CONGRATULATED

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 21 (By U. P.)—A joint legislative resolution congratulating Spain on the establishment of a republic was forwarded to Madrid yesterday. The resolution was proposed by Santiago Iglesias, Spanish-born labor leader, who left Spain 36 years ago because of his radical views on working conditions there.

MEXICAN OUTGO CAUSING CONCERN IN UNITED STATES

Labor Situation in Southwest May Be Affected by Continued Migration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 21—The Labor Department is giving serious attention to the wholesale return of Mexican immigrants from southern California and other border states back into Mexico. The development, it is learned, has already reached sizable proportions and eventually will have an effect on the labor situation if continued.

The movement is said to be the outgrowth of present economic conditions in the United States, and also of the active deportation campaign of the Labor Department under William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor.

In the last two months, the United States has seen the tide of migrants to its shores set against it, according to Labor Department statistics, and the country has actually lost more people than have arrived. Of this number a large proportion, according to figures here, are returning Mexicans. Statements from Los Angeles report the figure as high as 10,000 departing monthly.

No such high record is given in the monthly immigration figures collected by the office of Harry Hull, Immigration Commissioner. The latest figures available, those for February, show that 1121 emigrants departed from Mexican borderland ports alone, the largest number leaving from any point except New York. Only 163 Mexicans arrived at these ports. Many Mexicans, it is admitted, may repatriate themselves without the formality of being checked by immigration officials, so that official figures may not give the real situation. Advices received informally from the lower California region put the total as high as 35,000 repatriates already this year, with a possibility of 75,000 departures by midsummer.

It is learned that an agent of the Mexican Government is now in southern California making a report for his Government on the reasons which are causing Mexicans to leave. Newspapers received from Mexico City are filled with stories of destitute peon families who have joined the southward hegira, and returned to their native land where there is little work for them to do.

This is the first time in the history of the Labor Department that the problem of losing workers has ever seriously presented itself and officials are inclined to minimize its importance.

Republican Move Spreads to Iceland; Students Leading

REYKJAVIK, Ice., April 21 (AP)—Iceland will become the world's farthest north republic if students and other republican agitators here attain their objective of severing the tenuous bonds which hold the country to Denmark.

They have held mass meetings in the past few days in front of the Danish Legation and the Students' Association has adopted a resolution asserting that since recent events have shown that royal power can be used against a majority in the Alting (Iceland's Parliament) the country must become a republic at the earliest possible moment.

The political situation has been confused since last week when the Premier, Triggvi Thorhallson dissolved the Alting at the beginning of a debate on a non-confidence motion by the Independence Party. The Opposition protested to the King in Copenhagen who replied that he was awaiting a statement from the Premier.

At one of the demonstration meetings today an opposition leader cautioned that only legal steps must be taken toward a republic, asserting that the attitude of the Parliament must be determined by Iceland's age-old traditions and that there must be no interference with home powers.

The state wineshops have been closed in the interests of public order.

Siam's Royalties Speed Eastward

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 21 (AP)—Siam's royal couple, King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambaibarni, virtually in seclusion since their disembarkation at Vancouver, B. C., last week, moved closer to their destination, New York, as their special train sped through Wisconsin today, Chicago bound.

Secluded in the solarium, the King and his consort whiled away the long hours reading, waving to the crowds that awaited their arrival at railroad operating stops, and chatting with intimate members of their party.

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Along a flag-bedecked route as festive as a coronation lane, King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambaibarnai of Siam will make their first entrance into New York tomorrow.

Leaving his train at Scarborough-on-Hudson, his Majesty and his party will go by motor to Ophir Hall, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's estate. They will remain until Saturday when they will visit Manhattan to hear Lily Pons in "Lucia" presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. The royal couple will call upon President Hoover, April 28, when they will go to Washington. They will be honored at a White House dinner, April 29.

Hannibal's Gold Found in Balkans

By the Associated Press

Maribor, Jugoslavia, April 21

A POT of gold believed brought to Jugoslavia by Hannibal after the second Punic War campaign, when he knocked at the gates of Rome, has been found near here.

Workmen, tearing down the building in which the Austrian Admiral Tegetthoff was born, found the pot, which was of earthenware and contained several hundred gold pieces of the utmost archæological value, dating to the second century B. C.

Slump Survey For Canada Is Urged in House

Gardiner Would Amend Bill for Address in Reply to Throne Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 21 — Immediate appointment of a committee to examine the causes and extent of the economic depression and report to Parliament during the present session was advanced yesterday by Robert Gardiner, leader of the United Farmers of Alberta, in the form of an amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the Throne speech.

"Among the problems needing more immediate consideration, by this committee," his motion read, "are the failure or inability of our banks to provide the credit which is essential to our farmers in respect of their spring operations, rendering it important that consideration be given to some system of federal assistance, whether directly by way of bank guarantee or otherwise, and further, that the serious situation which prevails in respect of unemployment demands that consideration be given to some immediate action looking toward increased employment and a further measure of direct relief where such is found necessary."

Mr. Gardiner declared that the morale of the western farmer was impaired, due to the discrepancy between the price of what he had to sell and what he had to buy. As an instance he said that in 1914 it took less than 200 bushels of wheat to buy an eight-foot binder, while today it took 551 bushels.

"The Government is averaging greater efficiency in production," he said, "but the farmer is producing more efficiently than any other class in Canada and something far more drastic than that is required." He scored the banks for saying that the West was receiving all the credit it should, when in fact he had never come across one man in his constituency "who was receiving any consideration from the banks. If western farmers were forced to liquidate today 80 per cent of them would be insolvent.

"They may get away from that condition if price levels for their commodities rise, but if present conditions continue for 12 months the only hope of the western farmer will be to go into bankruptcy.

"That will be my advice to them and I realize what I am saying and the position I occupy. That would be the course of action any business man would adopt."

He suggested that the coöperative societies should be permitted to import goods without duty to a total equal to that shipped by themselves outside Canada, but an economy research council must be appointed, he said, as a permanent body and politics dropped for the time being.

$100,000,000 Harbor Completed in Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—The completion of a 20-year contract was marked when the Chilean Government sent a mission here to receive from the British Pearson Company the $100,000,000 port works which it has just terminated.

Valparaiso harbor, where formerly an average of $2,000,000 worth of shipping was lost every year from ocean storms, is now sheltered behind a three-quarter of a mile breakwater, and ships can discharge passengers and cargo in lanes of new wharves in safety.

Sir Ernest Moir, London director of the company, explained some of the difficulties the contractors had experienced to a group of government officials who were invited to the final ceremony.

Three miles of land were reclaimed from the sea, he said, thousands of tons of granite rock were transported to the bay from distant Andean mountains, a concrete customs wall was erected 2000 feet long, equipped with warehouses and electric cranes and trains, and two moles each over 1000 feet long were built in addition to the breakwater.

Sir Ernest paid a tribute to the generous attitude of the Chilean Government.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA SEEK TARIFF TRUCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Diplomatic negotiations are straightening out the tariff tangle between this country and the Argentine. The difficulty arose over the cattle duties imposed by Chile and the Argentine retaliating by taxes on dried fruit and timber imports.

El Mercurio says: "It is good news to hear that the Ambassadors have started parleying, for it is sad to think that two countries whose trade exchange should amount to five times today's figures were beginning to quarrel over tariffs. Both need each other's products."

AMERICAS PRAISE NEW U. S. POLICY

In Hands-Off Attitude Toward Nicaragua Is Seen Desire to Help

ACCEPTED TO MEAN FREEDOM IN FUTURE

Dropping of Policeman of the Caribbean Area Rôle Taken to Mean Good Faith

The Honduran and Nicaraguan affairs, if they have done nothing else, have served to attract attention to the new policy of the Hoover Administration in dropping the policeman-of-the Caribbean attitude and adopting that of being a friend willing to help the small republics in Central and South America.

The announcement from Washington that no marines would be sent inland has been hailed with satisfaction.

Nicaragua has started in earnest to drive Sandino and his cohorts from their fastnesses in the mountains and American warships and airplanes have been sent to lend what aid they can give.

In Honduras the situation is said by the Government there to be getting in hand. At two ports foreign women and children, mostly Americans, have been taken aboard American warships.

By H. B. ELLISTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One more step to encourage responsibility in the Central American republics is marked by the Washington Administration's attitude toward the trouble in Nicaragua.

In leaving the National Guard, which outnumbers the Sandinistas four to one, the task of restoring order, instead of undertaking another intervention, the Administration is developing a policy which is in sharp contrast to that which the United States assumed under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft of acting as the policeman of the Caribbean.

The new policy aims ultimately at the acknowledgment of the rights of the republics south of the Rio Grande to manage their own internal affairs free from the interference of the United States. Canditions, however, are not yet regarded as ripe for such an admission in respect of Central America.

At the Pan-American Conference of 1928 the United States secured the postponement to the 1933 conference of a resolution laying down the fundamental of non-intervention as the base of inter-American relations. But since that time the Hoover Administration has tried consistently to promote those conditions which would realize Latin-American aspirations.

In December, 1929, President Hoover stated that "in the large sense" the United States had no desire to be represented abroad by marines, and as witness to his sincerity he accepted the Forbes report calling for the ending of the American occupation of Haiti by 1936.

Criticism in 1926

In 1926, when a brigade of 5000 marines was dispatched to Nicaragua, ther was much criticism of the United States' action throughout South America. But this intervention was destined to contribute to the ultimate aim of non-intervention. For the marines, when they were not chasing Gen. Augustino Sandino, leader of the so-called Nicaraguan rebel army, undertook to train a constabulary force known as the National Guard, so as to enable Nicaragua to do its own policing.

According to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, this force is "highly efficient," and in view of this, the United States has decided to withdraw its combat marines by June, leaving only about 500 men for duty in connection with the further training of the National Guard.

The movement to delegate responsibility to Central America may be traced as far back as 1923, when Secretary Hughes convened a Central American conference at which the republics signed an agreement not to recognize any government that came into power by revolution. Though not signatory to the convention, the United States guaranteed it.

Early this year Mr. Stimson explained that the Hoover Administration regarded this guarantee as still binding. In a speech on the recognition policy of the United States, he said that the Central American republics were an exception to the general rule that recognition would be afforded to revolutionary governments provided they met the requirements of de facto control and international responsibility.

America's Caribbean policy was established by the acquisition of rights to build a canal through the Panama territory. This was in 1903. French interest in such a project had stimulated the development of a United States interest. The canal furnished the motive for a policy of insisting on the preservation of peace and stability in the Caribbean region.

Roosevelt Wielded Big Stick

If the republics could not keep the peace, the United States was fully entitled, according to President Roosevelt, to act as the police power. Since that time an additional reason for the special interest of the United States in Central American stability has been furnished by the rights which the United States acquired from Nicaragua in 1914 to build an alternative canal through that territory.

In Roosevelt's time the policy was linked to the Monroe Doctrine, being described by the appellation "Roosevelt Corollary." In order to clarify the situation, in the sense of putting the Doctrine in its proper place, the State Department sometime ago au-

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France to Propose Terminating Pact With Italy in 1934

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 21—From usually dependable sources it is learned that France intends to propose that the naval agreement with Italy shall terminate Jan. 1, 1934, instead of at the end of 1936.

Rene Massigli, head of the French delegation of experts to discuss the final draft of the treaty with Italian and British delegates at London, is leaving Paris today to join his colleagues in the British capital, where his arrival has been eagerly awaited. He carries instructions which were approved by the Ministerial Council yesterday, but whose contents have not been divulged.

The proposal to limit duration of the naval agreement would eliminate the principal problem which has kept the Italian and French delegations apart, namely that of replacing old ships by new in the years 1934 to 1936 inclusive.

Although limiting the scope of the treaty as originally designed, the plan would nevertheless, during the next two years, remove the apprehensions of Great Britain that recourse would be necessary to the so-called "escalator" clause in the naval treaty with the United States and Japan, which authorizes increased building by Britain in case France and Italy engage in a naval race.

Moreover, it is even proposed that the short term of the Franco-Italian understanding would extend the limitation on building beyond next year's disarmament conference, and thus provide a useful preliminary to consideration of the disarmament question as a whole.

M. Massigli yesterday afternoon had an interview with Pierre Laval, Prime Minister, also with Aristide Briand and Charles Dumont, respectively Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Marine, who jointly prepared new instructions for the naval experts. The other French delegates are already in London.

thorized J. Reuben Clark, now Ambassador to Mexico, to render a report.

In his findings, which were issued last year, Mr. Clark stated that the Roosevelt policy was clearly not a corollary of the Doctrine and derived no authority from it. He interpreted the Doctrine as a case of the United States versus Europe and not of the United States versus Latin America.

The memorandum was hailed throughout South America, which has often tried to obtain such an interpretation from the United States, as marking a distinct advance in inter-American relations. Its chief merit lay in the distinction which it drew between the Caribbean and the rest of Latin America. By severing the Caribbean policy from the Monroe Doctrine, the interpretation put an end to the apprehensions that, under the wing of the Roosevelt corollary, the United States might consider that at any time it possessed the right to police other parts of Latin America, as well as the Caribbean.

Two Distinct Policies

So the two policies, the Monroe Doctrine and the Caribbean policy, co-exist in the Caribbean. They are not one and the same thing. As Mr. Clark pointed out, the Monroe Doctrine, which was enunciated in 1823, was concerned with Europe, being intended to keep the European system out of the American continent. For some 30 years after 1823 the powers, particularly Great Britain, did not abate their activities in Central America. In 1834 the English log cutters and settlers at Belize extended their land occupation, changed the name of the settlement to British Honduras, and adopted a colonial form of government. Then in 1839 the British seized the Bay Islands of Honduras. Two years later they proceeded to San Juan de Nicaragua and declared the place under British protection.

Apparently the various moves had as their object the control of the Nicaraguan entrance to what had been regarded by such keen observers as Nelson as the best isthmian canal route.

The attention of the Washington authorities to these maneuvers could not be secured, in spite of repeated pleas from the then republic of Central America. Some of these early communications are strange and somewhat ironical to read in the light of subsequent events.

A Plaintive Appeal

"Suffer me to remind you," says one plaintive dispatch, "that it has always been the object of the policy of the United States that there should be no European settlements on the American continent."

Latin America appears in the rôle of the first champion of the Monroe Doctrine! Another dispatch, apparently written after the failure to persuade the United States of its obligations under the Monroe Doctrine, goes much further. Reporting fresh British moves, it protests that "the President of the United States is the natural protector of all the states of the continent and the center of the hope of the American cause."

Washington was unmoved.

It is no less strange to read the words of Lord Palmerston that it was a matter of "total indifference" to Her Majesty's Government what the American Government might do.

About the middle of the century the United States took notice of the progress of events in Central America. Suddenly it began to assert the Monroe Doctrine. And the British, once they realized that the United States meant to make its presence felt in the Caribbean, gradually withdrew from a position which at one time seemed destined to make a British protectorate of the whole of Central America, Monroe Doctrine or no Monroe Doctrine.

United States Sphere Recognised

So yielding have been the powers that their actions show that they now regard the Caribbean as a sphere of United States influence. In 1927 the British Ambassador to Washington, in a communication to the State Department, stated that Great Britain was sending a cruiser to Corinto as a "base of refuge for British subjects," but left the task of safeguarding the withdrawal of these British subjects to American marines.

Many times Great Britain and the other powers have stated to Washington that they relied on the United States for protection of their interests.

More than one national policy is therefore involved in the developments which the Hoover Administration is furthering in the Caribbean. Not only are these developments connected with United States relations in the Caribbean; they are connected with its world relations. Both concerns are sufficiently complicated to warrant the circumspection with which the United States is approaching the Central American problem.

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Nicaragua Starts Drive Against Sandino and His Armed Bandits

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 21—The Nicaraguan Government is moving vigorously to suppress outlaw depredations President Hoover announced today.

Sandino by his ruthless operations has definitely stamped himself as a bandit, the President declared, and the Nicaraguan Government is determined to wipe him out.

"Our advices," the President said, "are that the Nicaraguan Government has now placed in the field a total of over 1300 men of the newly created National Guard in a drive to clean up Sandino and his fellow bandits."

To assist the Nicaraguan Government in its drive against the bandits, three navy transport planes have been ordered to proceed to Managua for transporting of Nicaraguan troops to the bandit area.

The American Minister to Honduras, Julius G. Lay, reported today to the State Department that the American agent at Puerto Cortes had reported that an attack on San Pedro Sula was imminent and that Americans there had asked him to go there to get an agreement of government forces and rebel chiefs to respect a neutral zone. Lay sent the naval attaché, Maj. Peter C. Geyer, to San Pedro Sula to investigate the situation. All information indicates that the Government forces, now considerably augmented, will prevent the rebels taking San Pedro Sula.

Mr. Lay also advised the State Department that at the request of the President of Honduras, the Government has declared martial law for 60 days throughout the country in order to facilitate military measures. Mr. Lay further reported that the Government appeared to have the situation well in hand and that the insurrection on the northern coast had subsided.

American Battleships Take Refugees Aboard In Two Honduran Ports

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TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, April 21 (AP)—Foreign women and children, principally Americans, of Tela and Trujillo, coast cities of Honduras, today sought safety from rebel attacks aboard ships in the two harbors.

The cruiser Memphis sailed posthaste to Trujillo, the Marblehead also was enroute to the danger zone.

Several hundred Americans along the northeast seaboard were not thought today to have been in real danger from the rebel armies, which some persons believe to be in league with the Sandino insurgent movement of Nicaragua.

The Honduran Congress last night imposed martial law on the entire country. All available troops were called to the colors, and civil guard groups were organized to aid in putting down the revolt, which the Government asserts is sponsored by irresponsible malcontents who are drawing upon disaffected laborers for the rank and file of their armies.

President Vicente Mejia Colindres, in a statement to the Associated Press, said while the Government recognized the revolt had not yet been put down, he believed it to be near its end. He had been forewarned, he said, and had been ready for the outbreak Saturday night.

President Mejia claimed that the people of Honduras, irrespective of their political leanings, were backing the Government, and he mentioned that the friendly Guatemalan Government was coöperating in suppressing the movement by arresting Honduran rebels as they cross the border into Honduras.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, April 21 (AP)—The President of Honduras signs his name "Vicente Mejia Colindres," but is known as "President Mejia." Colindres, his mother's name, in accordance with Spanish custom, is used after the father's name, Mejia, by which he is called.

American Ships Patrol Central American Area

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—United States warships are posted today along a 600-mile coastline to protect Americans from insurgents.

From the State and Navy Departments went orders which dispatched seven fighting vessels to seaports in Honduras and Nicaragua.

The three American cruisers assigned to Honduran ports were told to adhere to the new policy of limiting their activities to the seacoast, protecting life and property in the towns. They carried nearly 1500 men, but were to maintain a strict neutrality in the revolutionary activities.

Early dispatches received by the State and Navy Departments did not tell of the slaying or injury of any American or foreigner in the Honduran revolt.

'If They'd Let Me Out, I'd Start Business Humming'

New Policy Well Received

LIMA, Peru, April 21 (By U. P.)—President Hoover's new policy of non-intervention in Nicarsagua was favorably received in intellectual and political circles here. Prof. Samuel G. Inman, of Columbia University, here on a lecture tour, has been explaining the new American attitude to Peruvian audiences.

Rector Jose A. Encinas, of San Marcos University, replying to an address by Professor Inman today declared that "when the last marine leaves Nicaragua, Latin-American students and intellectuals will then be willing to coöperate with the United States in a new era of Panamericanism."

AIR MAIL SERVICE EXTENDED IN TEXAS

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Warren I. Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General, announced yesterday extensions of the air-mail service from Pueblo, Colo., to El Paso, Fort Worth, and Dallas, Tex. Extension, Mr. Glover said, will go from Pueblo to El Paso via Albuquerque, N. M. The other route will go from Pueblo via Amarillo, Wichita Falls to Fort Worth and Dallas.

Mr. Glover said contracts for a branch from Kansas City to Denver would be awarded within 30 days. The new extension, he said, will become effective on July 1. The last supply bill for the Post Office Department carried the necessary funds for the new service. He also announced a contract would be awarded in about a month for air mail service between Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C.

NAUTILUS' RADIO EQUIPMENT TESTED

YONKERS, N. Y., April 20 (AP)—Sir Hubert Wilkins today conducted first tests with the radio equipment on the submarine Nautilus which he will use in polar undersea exploration. He exchanged messages with Lady Wilkins in New York.

The messages were sent in code, but microphones are being installed and he plans to conduct two-way conversations. The Nautilus is at the docks of the New York Engineering Corporation where ice-cutting machinery is being installed.

ALFONSO LANDS AT DOVER; WIFE STAYS IN FRANCE

Spain Plans to Seize Property Properly Belonging to State

DOVER, Eng., April 21 (AP)—Alfonso, exiled monarch of Spain, arrived in his wife's native land in broad daylight today and attracted no attention at all.

His former Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, Marquis Merry Del Val, was the only dignitary of any importance to greet him as he stepped from the Channel boat which carried him from Calais, France. There was a small crowd composed mostly of reporters and camera men, who were herded here and there with the warning, "Keep a respectful distance," by Scotland Yard detectives.

There was no demonstration, cheers nor uncomplimentary remarks as Alfonso appeared with a soft hat in his hand and strode to the Golden Arrow de luxe train for the journey to London. He was accompanied by the Duke of Miranda, the Infanta Luisa and Count Quinones de Leon, former Spanish Ambassador to France.

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, April 21—Alfonso left Paris this morning by motor for Calais whence he proceeded to London this afternoon. The former Queen with the children and suite are leaving today for Fontainebleau where they will occupy apartments specially prepared for them in a hotel. After Alfonso's return from a short stay in England, during which he plans to arrange for the Infante Juan to enter the British Naval College at Dartmouth, the royal family will decide upon a permanent residence.

MADRID, April 21 (AP)—The Republican Government is moving rapidly to seize all property of the exiled Alfonso which can be considered the property of the nation.

A special judge has been appointed to investigate reports that valuable jewels and documents relating to the Moroccan wars have disappeared from a showcase at the Royal Palace which has been sealed by the Government.

An appeal to the patriotism of all Spaniards, particularly aristocrats and capitalists, to stop withdrawals of funds from the banks and industries of Spain for removal abroad for investment was published today by Indalecio Prieto, new Minister of Finance. He warned that if the practice has not ceased within four weeks drastic measures will be adopted.

The country generally is quiet but disturbances continue in Catalonia.

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BUSINESS USERS OF THE TELEPHONE

STEEL

The Palmer Steel Company of Springfield and Chicopee, Massachusetts, recently saved $250 worth of blue prints, four days of time for the contractor, and four days of inactivity at its plant in Chicopee by three telephone calls between Springfield and New York.

TIME is a vital element in the operation of a structural steel plant. The product must be scheduled to keep pace with construction.

Changes in blue-prints sometimes are necessary even while a job is going through the mill. To wait for new blue-prints would be expensive for all concerned. It would mean idleness in the plant; inactivity on the job. And overhead costs going on all the time.

Here's how the telephone saves all this waste: The contractor calls The Palmer Steel Company engineering department, explains the necessary changes, and agrees to confirm them by blue-prints; approval of the Steel Company's details is also secured by telephone. Thus days of time have been saved on many jobs, among them the new Sterling Hall of Medicine at Yale University.

* * * * *

HOW many business users of the telephone know of the variety of services available to help them function effectively and economically—short-period circuits to reduce toll bills, the Key-Town Sales Plan, the Telephone Typewriter and others?

The Telephone Company has trained representatives, qualified to explain these special services, and to suggest how they may be adapted to your business needs. This advice is yours for the asking. Just call our Business Office.

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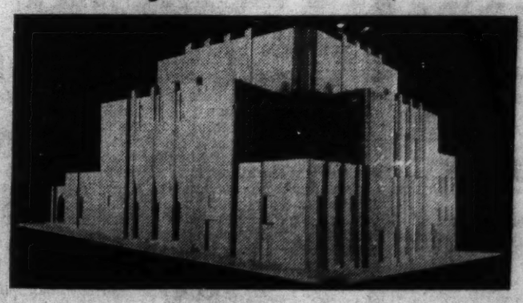

is on exhibition at the Forty-Sixth Annual exhibition of The Architectural League of New York, Grand Central Palace, from Saturday, Apr. 18 to Saturday, Apr. 25 inclusive; hours 2 to 11 p.m.

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CURTIS FAVORS DEPORTATION OF RADICAL ALIENS

Vice-President Addresses Convention of D. A. R. at Washington

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 21—Registration of aliens and immediate deportation of all those seeking to overthrow the Government was advocated last night before the fortieth annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Vice-President Curtis.

Mr. Curtis and Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, were the chief speakers on a program which included music by the Marine Band and the George Washington University Glee Club.

"Our immigration laws should be amended and more rigidly enforced," Mr. Curtis told the women. "Especially is such a step necessary in times of depression and unemployment. Registration of aliens would be helpful to the department and to all seeking citizenship. All aliens whose object is to overthrow our Government and all alien criminals and racketeers, should be deported. The sooner this action is taken the better it will be for our country."

Mr. Curtis pointed out that aliens, once in the United States, enjoy freedom of speech, movement and action which is afforded in no other country in the world. Americanization should be placed before naturalization in importance, he declared.

The D. A. R. was lauded by Mr. Curtis for its success in honoring the memory of men and women of the colonial period, maintaining and extending the institutions of American freedom and in fostering patriotism. Special tribute was paid to the three founders of the national society, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth and Miss Mary Desha.

For Preparedness

Referring to the national defense policy of the D. A. R., Mr. Curtis said, "In this country we do not believe in a large standing army nor do we believe in maintaining too large a navy, but we do want both army and navy to be fully adequate for the national defense. I congratulate your organization on its successful efforts to build up the existing sentiment for adequate preparedness for national defense. Our nation," he added, "has never engaged in nor will it ever engage in a war of aggression and it will engage in a war of defense only as a last and inevitable result."

The average man in America, Mr. Hyde told the congress, in spite of the depression and gloomy prophecies, is economically better off and has wider liberties and broader opportunities than in any previous decade in the history of the country.

He quoted statistics to show that America owns three-fourths of the world's automobiles, two-thirds of the telephones, and one-half of the undeveloped water power. While the economic distress of the world has produced civil strife and revolution in many countries, the United States has passed through it thus far without even a serious strike, he pointed out.

Will Rogers, humorist, who appeared unexpectedly at the night meeting, was decorated with a blue sash such as is worn by the national officers of the society and drawn to the platform to address the gathering. "Let's have a navy big enough to protect both our coasts," he urged the women. "Then we won't have to bother about the Panama Canal or mixing in the countries," he explained. "We're in bad now in 15 countries."

Business sessions of the congress yesterday and today were devoted to reports from national officers. The secretary-general reported that the society now has a membership of 172,755 representing 2431 chapters in the United States, China, Philippine Islands, Cuba, England, France and Italy.

Covered 38 States

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, president-general, reported that she has covered 38 states in her travels during the last year. She advocated regional conventions of D. A. R. chapters for discussion of common problems and methods to be pursued.

An ever-growing interest in historical research was reported by Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, historian-general. Sixteen states which she listed on her honor roll for outstanding work accomplished in 1930 were New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, West Virginia, Wyoming, Idaho, Connecticut, Texas, Michigan, Washington, Illinois, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Oklahoma and Wisconsin.

Much interest centered about the use and development of Constitution Hall, new D. A. R. building in which the congress is being held. Mrs. Russell W. Magna of Massachusetts, whose name is being prominently mentioned as the next president-general of the society, reported that the genealogical library of the building is becoming a vital force in the growth of the organization. Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, chairman of the building committee, declared that the raising of more than $1,000,000 in cash toward the $2,000,000 building might be called the "eighth wonder of the world."

North Carolina chapters yesterday formally opened a colonial dining room on the ground floor of Memorial Continental Hall. It is said to be an exact duplicate of a southern colonial room. Oklahoma has decided to build a colonial kitchen, thus completing the D. A. R. "household" of the Revolutionary period at national headquarters.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Children of the American Revolution convened here today with delegates from every state.

Mrs. Hobart was taken to task for "assailing Communists, Socialists, atheists and others of minority belief" by Lucia Trent, of Washington, who identified herself in a telegram as editor of "Contemporary Vision," a descendant of the first Governor of Virginia, and a daughter-in-law of an American historian.

"You should have reiterated the liberal principles of the founders of the Government," she advised Mrs. Hobart. "The present leadership of your organization," she added, "should get out and make way for progressives who have not forgotten what Jefferson, Paine and Franklin stood for. Otherwise a new society of descendants of the Revolutionists of 1776 should be formed, pledged to fight plutocracy, intolerance and bigotry."

The congress took no recognition of Mrs. Trent's communication.

Light Waves Guard Length Standards

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, April 21—"If all material standards of length which are carefully preserved in national and international standards offices should be destroyed, they could now be reproduced by means of the cadmium light wave."

This assertion was made by Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, chairman of the corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in describing accomplishments of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, whose biennial executive committee meeting he has been attending in Paris.

The bureau is making satisfactory progress in its work of coördinating international standards for measurement of electricity and light.

The executive committee, which is chosen every six years by the general congress of the International Bureau, closed its 10-day session yesterday.

The bureau was established in 1875 and is subscribed to by more than 25 nations. Along with the Postal Union it is one of the world's oldest organizations based on international convention.

CANADIAN MILLS CUT 'NEWSPRINT' PRICE

MONTREAL, April 20 (AP)—Reduction of $5 a ton in the price of "newsprint," effective May 1, is announced by the groups represented by Canada Power & Paper Company, the Abitibi and St. Lawrence Companies, and Price Brothers, Ltd. Retroactive to Jan. 1 a reduction of $3 a ton will be made.

Heretofore the recognized price for newsprint was $55 a ton at the mills, or $62 delivered in New York, with corresponding prices for other zones.

Ernest Rossiter, president of the St. Lawrence Paper Corporation, ascribed the reduction to conditions in the United States where prices have been scaled down outside the Canadian group.

The International Paper Company has not announced a reduction, although a telegram sent to its customers said that "as soon as we have all the facts and have worked out details you will hear from us again."

400 Years Before Columbus

Print of Painting by Emil Biorn, Showing Leif Ericson in His Viking Ship en Route to America About 1000 A. D. Leif Is Seen at the Stern. The Picture Was Presented to Jefferson Park Field House in Chicago by Olaf Ray.

HOOVER NEUTRAL ON CURTIS OVER VICE-PRESIDENCY

Will Not Interfere One Way or Another—Several Are Mentioned for Job

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, April 21—The decision as to whether he will again be President Hoover's running mate in the 1932 campaign rests entirely with Vice-President Curtis, it is learned here. The President will do nothing to interfere one way or the other.

This information, it is known, has been conveyed to Mr. Curtis as the President's views on the question. As far as Mr. Curtis is concerned, the President, it is declared, is maintaining a strictly neutral attitude.

Some friends of the President, however, leave no doubt that they, at least, hope Mr. Curtis will see his way clear to withdraw from the Vice-Presidency. They hold that there is much stronger material available as the President's running mate in 1932.

Mr. Curtis's friends, on the other hand, deny that a stronger second could be found. If Mr. Curtis is displaced, they assert, the President would stand a strong chance of losing Kansas, Mr. Curtis's home State. Furthermore, they assert that Mr. Curtis is highly regarded in the farm section and that his being on the Hoover ticket will redound to the President's advantage.

What Mr. Curtis will do is uncertain, and is likely to continue to be undetermined for some time. He is known to be scanning the situation carefully and conferring with his friends. He expects to return to Kansas soon for a series of conferences with state Republican leaders there.

A highly interesting item in the situation as regards Mr. Curtis is that Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, and for many years his Senate colleague, is reported to have vice-presidential ambitions. It is stated that if Mr. Curtis should retire from the field Mr. Capper will make a campaign for second place on the Republican ticket next year.

Still another candidate whose name has suddenly come to the fore is Gov. Louis L. Emmerson of Illinois, whose recent veto of the state prohibition enforcement repeal act brought him nation-wide attention. In Washington a story is going the rounds based, it is declared, on an alleged speech in the Illinois Legislature, that Governor Emmerson was encouraged to reject the anti-prohibition measure by an intimation that he do so from the White House. The President's friends are indignantly denying this report. They assert that the President does not meddle in state affairs and that he neither directly nor indirectly gave any intimations as to how to act to Governor Emmerson.

Furthermore, they contend, that from a strictly strategical consideration it would have been better for the Administration if Governor Emmerson had not vetoed the bill. If it had been allowed to become operative the wets would have been deprived of an issue. As it is, the wets can renew their agitation in the elections next year.

All three men mentioned, Curtis, Capper and Emmerson, are accepted drys. Other candidates who are being spoken of in connection with the Vice-Presidency on the Republican ticket are, Walter E. Edge, American Ambassador to France, and Dwight W. Morrow (R.), Senator from New Jersey, both popularly classed as wets.

The interest both in Republican circles and at large in the Republican vice-presidential situation is because it offers the only presidential contest in the party next year. It is taken for granted that President Hoover will be renominated, if he so desires. And it is accepted as settled that the President will run to succeed himself.

Mexico Is Served By 136 Railroads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Mexico has 136 railway lines, including steam, electric-steam, electric, and subsidiary transportation companies, according to statistics from the office of George Wythe, United States commercial attaché in Mexico.

The largest railway in Mexico is the National Railway System of Mexico (Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Mexico), the total length of which is 13,665 kilometers. Its capital is $223,000,000. The home office is in Mexico City.

Next is the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico, part of the Southern Pacific system, with home office in San Francisco. The length totals 2483 kilometers, and the capital is $150,000,000.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Pauline Lewis, New York City.
Mrs. Elsie T. Edwards, Yonkers, N. Y.
Miss Stella Sylvia Matlaw, New York City.
Mrs. Victor A. Tompkins, Biddeford, Me.
Victor A. Tompkins, Biddeford, Me.
Mrs. Clarence C. Hartley, Biddeford, Me.
Clarence C. Hartley, Biddeford, Me.
W. Arthur Tandy, Gardner, Mass.
Herbert N. Tandy, Gardner, Mass.
Miss Evelyn F. Helwood, London, England.
Mrs. Mary J. Chapman, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Martha Z. MacGraw, New York City.

ARGENTINE NEWSPAPER MOVES

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 21 (By U. P.)—The German language newspaper, Deutsche Laplata Zeitung, reputed to be the largest foreign language paper in Latin America, was installed in a new six-story building in the heart of the business section Sunday. Inaugural ceremonies were attended by Jose Uriburu, Provisional President.

LEIF ERICSON GETS HONOR DUE AS DISCOVERER

Viking, First to America, Is Recognized in Many States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Leif Ericson has stepped out of the history textbooks into the state legislatures. As a result, he is getting his due honors, about nine centuries late, it is true, but still fitting and proper honors.

Minnesota has decided to make Oct. 9 Leif Ericson Day. A bill just signed by Gov. Floyd B. Olson requires the public schools of the State to devote a half hour on that day "to appropriate exercises relative to and in commemoration of the life and history of Leif Ericson and the ideals he fostered."

Teachers can say all they want to about Columbus and his jaunt across the Atlantic in 1492; and they can pay tribute to the Italian on his day, Oct. 12; but on Oct. 9 young Minnesota must pause, to consider the prior claims of the Norseman. His friends do not ask that Columbus be banished from the history books but they do want the youth of the nation to be taught that Leif Ericson got over to the mainland for a first call about four centuries sooner.

The activities of Leif Ericson's admirers extend far beyond Minnesota. Wisconsin has a Leif Ericson Day already. It was observed satisfactorily in the public schools for the first time last October, according to Rasmus B. Anderson, professor emeritus of Wisconsin University, one of Leif's best friends. A bill intended to give the school children of Washington State a half hour annually to think about the Viking, passed the lower house but failed because of adjournment before the Senate could act.

The Leif Ericson Memorial Association, of which C. A. Hoen of Edgerton, Wis., is president, is pledged to the effort to obtain adoption of similar bills in all the states.

Chicago is doing its bit to give Leif his tardy honors. The magnificent lake shore boulevard built on made land has been named for him and is officially known as "Leif Ericson Drive." Norwegians of the city have obtained permission of the park officials to erect a large monument to the explorer in a commanding position on the drive, and a campaign to raise $400,000 for the purpose has been launched. True, park officials have shown their impartiality by naming a proposed parallel drive for Columbus, but as yet Leif has had most of the publicity.

In one of the smaller parks of the city still more honors were paid to the Viking recently. A painting of Leif's ship, with the Norseman at the helm, was presented to the Jefferson Park Field House by Olaf Ray. The canvas is the work of Emil Biorn. At the same time Mr. Ray had printed a pamphlet giving the historical setting of Ericson. In this booklet Mr. Ray stated the position of the Ericson camp as follows:

"To Leif and the Greenland settlers belongs the discovery and to Columbus the occupation and permanent settlement of America."

Upon these points there is general agreement. But there is one question upon which even many ardent Leif Ericsonites are divided. How should his name be spelled? Erikson, says Minnesota. Ericson, the Memorial Association spells it. But Chicago is publicly recorded in favor of Eriksen.

GEORGIA TO SELECT PRISON FARM SITE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—A meeting of a special legislative committee authorized by the State Legislature has perfected plans for the purchase of a tract of land between 5000 and 30,000 acres for a Georgia prison farm, at a cost not to exceed $200,000. It was the sense of the committee that a farm of not less than 10,000 acres in south Georgia may be purchased. Tentative plans were made for inspection of property and May 1 was set as a day on which bids will be received.

The site to be chosen must be accessible to the railroad and to important highway facilities. It must be well watered and contain sufficient timber for buildings, farm purposes, and suitable pastures, with good, fertile land adapted to pasturage and raising food and other crops.

More Product But Less Labor Reported for Mass Production

American Section of International Chamber of Commerce Finds in Decade Slight Decrease in Workers Though Productivity Vastly Increases

By RICHARD L. STROUT
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 21—A trail of bathtubs, vacuum cleaners, electric sewing machines, washtubs, ice boxes and automobiles across the United States has followed the development of mass-production methods, but the process has brought its problems as well as its achievements. This is the purport of a study of the whole subject of mass production in the United States prepared in a report by the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce to be submitted to the convention of that body meeting next month as a sort of guide to European and other visitors in American ways.

Although mass production has made things cheap, it has carried the elimination of labor to the point where, according to statistics presented in the report, it seems an open question whether as many men are hired to do the work now as would have been employed if mass production had not been instituted. The six members of the subcommittee who drew the report decide that mass production makes more work eventually, even though it throws men out of employment through so-called technological unemployment.

But the figures offered in the same report, showing those employed in industry in the nation at the beginning and close of the decade, show a slight decrease instead of a big increase which, taken in comparison to the average yearly increase in population, makes it appear that vast increase in productivity has been achieved at the expense of the number of the working force.

"Employees in mass production industries who have been trained to perform a single routine job of a specialized character may experience difficulties in securing other employment in the event of being laid off or dismissed," the report says. "While the average industrial worker might readily adapt himself to similar functions in another plant in the same industry, he may be unable to acquire the general experience which would qualify him for a wholly different type of work in an unrelated industry."

To overcome this some manufacturers have launched training courses in different jobs for the sake of their workers, it is stated. The number of wage earners in manufacturing establishments in 1919 was 8,997,000. By 1929 it was only 8,742,000 although productivity had vastly increased, the figures offered show.

America has mass production because for one thing it has what amounts to free trade between 48 great states inhabited by 122,000,000, the report states.

Mass production requires industrial research, the report states. It is estimated that $200,000,000 is now being spent for such research, the report says.

Mass production has brought standardization. In 1908, for example, an electric lamp cost $1.50. In 1900 there had been 55,000 types for ordinary lighting purposes. As the number of types decreased, the number sold increased to 110,000,000 in 1914 and 305,000,000 in 1926. Now there are only 342 lamp types and only one lamp outlet.

Members of the committee are: William Buterworth, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Edward A. Filene, president, William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; William C. Dickerman, president, American Locomotive Company, New York City; W. B. Donham, dean, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University; F. J. Haynes, vice-president, H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y., and E. W. McCullough, secretary and manager, Department of Manufacture, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.

MANITOBANS ASK MOVIE SUPERVISION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Substitution of British films for those of United States manufacture in Canadian theaters is sought by the United Farmers of Manitoba. A delegation which waited upon the provincial government asked, among other things, that the government bring down legislation which would favor the showing of British pictures, and Canadian news reels and scenic films.

The delegation also suggested that the Manitoba censor board set up a stricter standard of judging the pictures which come to it for review.

What
Mrs. Eddy
said to
Arthur Brisbane

"Now, after almost a quarter of a century, the noted article is viewed as having lost neither in interest nor in meaning. To the historical student it is still a guidepost in his search for the truth; while to the Christian Scientist it is in the nature of a heritage perhaps beyond price." — *From introduction by Rufus Steele.*

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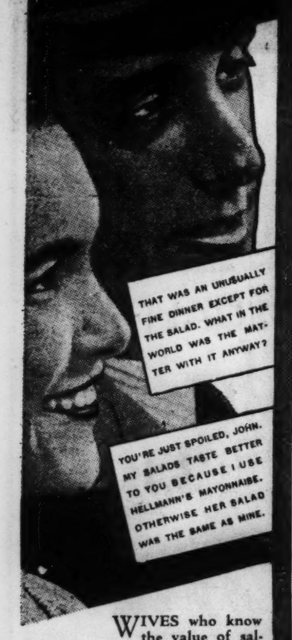
THAT WAS AN UNUSUALLY FINE DINNER EXCEPT FOR THE SALAD. WHAT IN THE WORLD WAS THE MATTER WITH IT ANYWAY?
YOU'RE JUST SPOILED, JOHN. MY SALADS TASTE BETTER TO YOU BECAUSE I USE HELLMANN'S MAYONNAISE. OTHERWISE HER SALAD WAS THE SAME AS MINE.

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SHATTUCK URGES 'FOOT DOWN' ON GOV. ELY'S PLAN

Proposed $3,300,000 Public Institutions Program He Calls 'the Last Straw'

Henry L. Shattuck, former Representative, has asked the House Ways and Means Committee to "put its foot down" on Gov. Joseph B. Ely's proposals for a limited program of construction on public institutions to cost approximately $3,300,000.

In an open letter to the committee chairman, Mr. Shattuck characterized the Governor's recommendation as the last straw in a program of construction and improvement which he believed would submerge the State under a burden of debt that would take years of retrenchment to shake off.

"You have provided a building program of about $4,500,000 of which $3,000,000 will be borrowed," the letter declared. "You have provided several appropriations for unemployment relief, such as that for mosquito control. You have increased the appropriations for highway construction, in part from borrowed money. You have added to resources of cities and towns by an additional gasoline tax."

With due respect to these and other appropriations, Mr. Shattuck insisted that "now is the time to put your foot down and to serve notice that you will no longer tolerate the piling of debt on debt for recurring expenditures."

Stand by the policies which have met the test of experience, the former Representative demanded. It is hard to build but easy to tear down, he concluded.

CLEANER APPLES PROGRAM FAVORED

That the production of clean, choice apples was the only solution to the marketing problems confronting New England apple growers, is the opinion voiced by G. R. D. MacGregor of Wrentham, president of the Ninety Per Cent Clean Apple Club. Mr. MacGregor declared that the club is the most "constructive, potent, promising and encouraging agency now at work for the promotion of the best interests of the fruit growers of New England."

"We ought to realize," Mr. MacGregor continued, "that most of the trials and tribulations now confronting us as fruit growers and sellers, we have brought upon ourselves. Our grading and inspection troubles, the embargo on our export fruit, come almost exclusively through the sale of inferior and infected fruit. The solution of these problems is to grow clean fruit."

Christian Endeavor Societies Convene

Annual conventions of Christian Endeavor Societies were held in every county of Massachusetts yesterday. More than 1000 members attended the gathering of the Middlesex County group at Waltham. The Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Poling, international president of the Union, delivered the principal address at the morning session.

In the course of his remarks, Dr. Poling said that the Christian Endeavor Union adopted the slogan, "A saloon-less nation by 1920," more than 20 years ago, but that people everywhere laughed at the idea. Campaigns for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, the speaker said, "will be a real crusade for citizenship."

In urging young folks to work for enforcement, Dr. Poling said that their patriotism would be interpreted "in terms of devotion and service in the years that lie ahead."

A parade was held at the opening of the Middlesex County Convention from Wheeler Square to the First Congregational Church. Ralph P. Colby of Waltham, president of the county organization, was marshal. Mrs. Francis E. Clark, wife of the founder of the organization, was the guest of honor.

DOG SHOW MARKED BY BOSTON TERRIERS

Continued popularity of the Boston Terrier among dog lovers was evidenced yesterday, when it led the number of entries for a single breed at the annual dog show of the Middlesex County Kennel Club at the Cambridge Armory. There were about 70 representatives of this breed at the show.

The event, held under the rules of the American Kennel Club, was the second largest in the history of the Middlesex organization. A total of 667 dogs, representing 70 breeds were exhibited, and an unusually large attendance for a dog show was recorded. Although the club is local in name, entries were not limited.

STATE REPUBLICANS URGED TO CO-OPERATE

The Republican Party in Massachusetts was urged by Frederick H. Tarr, United States Attorney, to coöperate more fully with the national organization on the question of prohibition, basing its action on whatever stand was taken by the national party, in an address at a testimonial meeting of the Franco-American Civic Club given in honor of Joseph H. Legare, founder and retiring president, at Hotel Bradford last evening.

If Massachusetts attempted to settle the issue alone, Mr. Tarr said, the party was liable to break up on the rocks of prohibition. Amos L. Taylor, chairman of the Republican State Committee, Robert M. Washburn, president of the Roosevelt Club, and other prominent Republican leaders in Massachusetts were present to pay their respects to Mr. Legare.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m.

WALKER DENYING CHARGES DEMANDS THEY BE DISMISSED

(Continued from Page 1)

embarrass the prosecution of charges against members of the police involved," but, in spite of it, the department "promptly, persistently and relentlessly pursued the inquiry into every phase of alleged wrong doing, oppression or corruption brought to their attention."

"New York City," he continues, "by reason of unceasing efforts of the police department has justly earned a reputation as the cleanest city in the world. That opinion has been reiterated by countless social welfare and civic organizations."

In like manner he takes up the situation in the magistrates' courts, acknowledging the existence of irregularities and scandals, but dwelling on his zeal in exposing the delinquents and helping to drive them from the bench. He does not refer to the fact that scandals in the judiciary which have followed in rapid sequence during the last year were in quiescence for the most part prior to the Seabury inquiry proceedings into the lower courts.

With regard to the charge that city officials had "split" with W. Bernard Vause, one-time county judge, fees derived from leasing of piers to the United States Lines, the Mayor accuses the Republican Party of seeking to make political capital of this situation in the 1930 state campaign, but cites its failure to designate any "higher-ups" who had shared in the deal.

His own commissioner of accounts, James A. Higgins, after a "painstaking investigation failed to find anything irregular or reflecting on any official of the dock department," he states.

The Mayor denies that he has ignored shameful conditions in the board of standards and appeals and asserts that he will reorganize the board in accordance with the recommendation of a special committee, his action having waited only on this report which is now in hand.

"No reputatble civic or political organization in the City of New York can challenge my record of accomplishment as Mayor," his reply concludes. "No citizen or taxpayer in the City of New York can stand before me and assert that I have not kept my oath of office or that I have not performed my duty.

"I am keenly sensible of my obligations to the kindly people of my native city, and I propose in their behalf to manifest my appreciation by the consummation of the comprehensive plans already made for their health, comfort and protection.

"To conclude, in a word, I declare that I have adequately and consistently done my full duty as Mayor of the City of New York.

"I ask that these charges be dismissed."

New York G. O. P. Head Keeps Nonpartisanship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Apri 21—In the opinion of the Braves at the Seventeenth Street Wigwam, Mayor James J. Walker has analyzed the removal charges against him to the point of incontrovertibility, and with his reply to them now in the hands of Governor Roosevelt, the Manhattan Democracy unanimously reëlected as a Tammany Hall Sachem Thomas C. T. Crain, District Attorney of New York County, against whom similar removal charges are pending.

Among the 11 reëlected with Mr. Crain to the Wigwam's Sachemdom were John E. Curry, chief of Tammany Hall; Surrogate James A. Foley, George W. Olvany, who preceded Mr. Curry as Tammany head, and Alfred E. Smith.

Meanwhile his determination to keep the New York City atmosphere clear politically was asserted once more last night by W. Kingsland Macy, Republican State Chairman, in a rebuke to the city affairs committee of the National Republican Club for the personal attack launched by it against Mayor Walker on April 19. Republican consensus here is in accord with Mr. Macy that a non-partisan attitude is essential to the success of investigatory procedure.

With staff and other organization preliminaries authorized, the legislative investigating committee adjourned its initial conference here yesterday afternoon with another meeting scheduled for May 4 in its inquiry headquarters at the state office building.

ANNUAL OPEN HOUSE IS PLANNED AT TECH

A program varying from laboratory displays and experiments to crew races and musical entertainments has been arranged for the ninth annual open house to be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the afternoon and evening of May 2, it was announced today.

The affair will be open to the public and plans are being made to care for 20,000 persons. Parking facilities will be available about the institute buildings, in Vassar Street and west of Massachusetts Avenue. Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, chairman of the corporation, and Karl T. Compton, president, will receive visitors in their offices during the evening.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Modern Homes Show, Boston Garden, until 10:30, through April 22.

Museum of Fine Arts: Concert, by Symphony Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler conducting, 8.

Paelten Pianoforte: Recital by preparatory course students, Paelten Hall, 30 Huntington Ave., 8.

East Boston Home Club: Entertainment; one-act play, "To Be Dealt With Accordingly," folk songs and dances in costume, 8.

Cambridge Club: "Ladies' Night"; Reception to members and guests, 6:30 to 7; illustrated lecture, "Canoeing North of Lake Superior," by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Commander Hol-

Copley Society: Dance, with entertainment by Hans Wiener, Viennese dancer, Hotel Statler, 9 to 1.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Concert, by Red Triangle Orchestra, Lobby, 7.

New England Traffic Club: Dinner, ballroom and foyer, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Hotel Accountants' Association: Dinner, Parlor A, 6:30.

New England Ladies' Hairdressers Association: Meeting, parlor suite, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Play, "Chintz Cottage," presented by Young People's Group, Assembly Hall, Congregational Church, 8:15. Whist party, Legion Hall, 8:30.

Episcopal Diocesan Convention: Opening meeting; address by Bishop Henry K. Sherrill; Trinity Church, 8.

Business and Professional Women's Club of Massachusetts: "Italian Night"; Judge Felix Forte and Dr. George E. Heath, speakers; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 6:30.

Music

Museum of Fine Arts—A Symphony Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Patch," 8:30.

Fine Arts—Napoli Che Canta (film), continues from 1 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon; address, "Sawdust and Spangles," by Francis B. Kelley, educational director, Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey Circus; Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Wednesday Morning Club: Talk on "Outstanding Events of the Year," by Edward E. Whiting, Hotel Somerset, 10:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Japanese art, Mrs. Tomita, 11.

Lions Club: Luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Committee on Metering and Service Methods, Parlor F.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Dwellers of the Deep," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3; bird walks daily at 9.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Afternoon Dance, Sheraton Room, 4:30 to 7.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by Katherine Gormley, Huntington Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 11:30.

Last day, Modern Homes Show, Boston Garden, 1 to 10:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly; recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent; designs for ornament, sixteenth to eighteenth centuries.

Robert C. Vose, 559 Boiyston Street—Etchings by Marguerite Kirmse.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by 30 American artists. Through April 30.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 158 Newbury Street—General exhibit.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Aquatints by Prescott M. M. Jones. Drypoints by Harry A. Vincent. Water color character sketches by Grace Kenyon. Decorative panels by Jack Perkins.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—General exhibit.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

GRAND CLAN ELECTS WAVERLEY MAN CHIEF

William C. Ross of Waverley was elected Grand Chief of the Grand Clan, Order of Scottish Clans, at the fifty-first annual convention at Hotel Bradford yesterday. City, state, and Royal Clan officials were present at the luncheon and participated in the conferring of Grand Clan degrees upon a large number. George Lambie, William T. Graham and Alexander MacKenzie, Past Grand Chiefs, were the installation officers. Clan Sutherland of Brookline will entertain the clan at its 1932 convention.

PAY CUT TREND REPORT DENIED BY COL. WOODS

Contracts for $73,611,049 in Construction Also Announced

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20 — Reports of widespread wage cutting during the past few weeks were discredited today by Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment.

At the same time Colonel Woods announced that new contracts for construction totaling $73,611,049 in value were let during the past week. This sum represented 368 new projects in 39 states.

Unemployment conditions during the week remained spotty, according to committee reports. Telegrams from regional representatives indicated improvement in some major cities, but no general tendency in any particular geographical region.

The promising rate of improvement in New England during March has not been sustained, although there has been "no backward trend, no shutdowns, no layoffs," according to William Phillips, regional adviser for New England.

"The best information available is that such wage cuts as there are have been decreasing in number," Colonel Woods asserted. "The general trend of the reports we get is that there are fewer wage cuts than at any previous time. Besides being fewer the cuts have been less violent when they have been made.

"Some small industries have been reducing wages, but the major industries and the large individual interests have been holding up their wage scales. I think industry as a whole has been loyally adhering to the President's request to refrain from cutting wages."

Although feeling that reports of wage cutting are exaggerated, Colonel Woods said any general tendency in that direction at this time would be most unfortunate.

An encouraging tendency of less immediate, but more permanent, significance, which is just now becoming particularly apparent, is the great interest industry has shown in unemployment insurance during the past winter, Colonel Woods said.

"All over the United States," he said, "hundreds of companies have been experimenting with various forms of unemployment insurance. There were more experiments of this kind in the United States during the winter than in any other country at any time in the past."

The new contracts let for construction during the week brings the total of contracts now under way to $1,154,554,219. Projects represented in the new contracts include post offices and other federal buildings, state buildings, hospitals, bridges, highways and streets, locks and dams, dredging and sewers.

Tacoma City Employes Donate to Relief Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash. — Employees of five departments of the Tacoma city government have voluntarily signed individual agreements with the city treasurer providing for deducting 1 per cent of their monthly salary and pooling this into a fund held by the Commissioner of Finance to be used for unemployment relief.

On the present pay roll of the city, this 1 per cent deduction will raise about $2000 monthly, all of which will be held until paid out for wages. Meanwhile a committee of city employees, working without compensation, is outlining a plan of civic improvement which will require the employment of men at $4.50 per day.

The work includes special jobs in the city parks, brightening up the old city hall annex, street work in various places and general improvement work, the worthiness of which will be passed on by the committee before authorizing the work done and money paid out by the Finance Commissioner.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, probably with showers in afternoon or night; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

Maine: Fair tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy, probably with showers in interior; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight; warmer in south portion Wednesday; probably showers.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight or Wednesday; somewhat colder Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; probably showers in west portion; somewhat colder in west portion Wednesday.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, with probably showers; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds and probably overcast weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Apr. 21	Max. Apr. 20		8 a.m. Apr. 21	Max. Apr. 20
Albany	54	78	Memphis	48	76
Atlantic City	54	58	Miami	74	76
Boston	59	78	Montreal	60	76
Buffalo	64	80	Nantucket	52	62
Calgary	30	..	New Orleans	66	78
Charleston	68	70	New York	54	68
Chicago	46	66	Philadelphia	56	72
Denver	24	42	Pittsburgh	64	80
Des Moines	36	48	Portland, Me.	50	64
Eastport	46	62	Portland, Ore.	50	70
Galveston	58	74	San Francisco	50	84
Hatteras	66	66	St. Louis	44	64
Helena	30	42	St. Paul	38	54
Jacksonville	68	76	Seattle	52	74
Kansas City	36	56	Tampa	70	82
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	58	76

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 1:29 p. m., Wednesday 1:35 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:02 p. m.

Boston & Maine Plans New Trains

Day express service between Montreal and Boston will be speeded up 20 minutes over two routes of the Boston & Maine Railroad when summer schedules become effective with the change to daylight saving time next Sunday, it was announced today.

Over the Rutland Railroad route "The Green Mountain Flyer" will be replaced by "The Ethan Allen," named for leader of the Green Mountain Boys whose storming of Ticonderoga in the Revolutionary War was a highlight of early American history. On the Canadian Pacific route the "Alouette" will be speeded up 20 minutes.

An additional feature of the Boston & Maine's summer service will be "The Surfside," a fast week-end train providing sleeping car service to and from Washington. It is expected that this will especially serve vacationists bound for shore resorts between Salem and Portland.

Among the new week-end summer trains will be "The Mariner" to main beach resorts via Dover, N. H., and "The Pine Tree Acadian" to eastern Maine and the Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Another change on the new time tables is the merging of North and South Lawrence stations into a central passenger terminal at Lawrence.

MACKEREL CARGOES CUT BOSTON PRICES

One of the largest shipments of fresh mackerel from southern seining waters ever brought to Boston by rail reached the Fish Pier today. Forty-three carloads of the fish came in from Cape May where it was landed by the vessels yesterday.

Approximately 645,000 pounds were brought in, the first large shipment of the year, and prices tumbled down to 8 and 10 cents a pound wholesale. This was one of the lowest prices for fresh mackerel at this time of year on record. Saturday's price at wholesale was about 17 to 18 cents. This shipment will find distribution over the eastern United States, made possible by modern refrigeration methods of railroad shipment.

'Lawrence of Arabia,' Man of Mystery, Now Earns 80 Cents a Day in Air Force

By a Staff Correspondent of the United Press

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PLYMOUTH, Eng., April 20—"Lawrence of Arabia," now serving in the Royal Air Force as Aircraftsman T. E. Shaw, has lifted the veil of secrecy which has surrounded his activities during the past 10 years. This man, who, single-handed, raised the Arabs against the Turks, turning the tables in favor of the Allies on the Palestine war front, has told for the first time why he gave up the position which earned for him the description "Uncrowned King of Arabia," abandoned his rank of colonel in the British army, refused all titles, monetary rewards and decorations, picked a new name and enlisted in the Royal Air Force as a private.

During the war he had virtual command of the entire Arab army. Today he must obey anyone above the rank of an aircraftsman, first class, who gives him orders. During the war he was intrusted by the British Government with huge sums in gold to apportion as he saw fit among the Arab chieftains. Now his pay is 80 cents a day. From this he saves a small portion. The rest he spends on gasoline for his American-built speedboat, his motorcycle, and for gramophone records. He lives in an army hut with 19 other men. He sleeps on an army cot with a tough mattress of coconut fiber. Above his cot is a locker. This generally contains most of the owner's books and spare clothing.

Lawrence told me why he chose this mode of living. He explained how it felt to be "hounded by the ghost of fame."

"I am an archæologist," he said, "but, since my adventures in the deserts, the parts which I want to explore are banned territories to me. I can't go to Egypt. The French won't allow me through any of their territory. Turkey won't have me."

"I joined the air force simply because I was tired of politics. I wanted a job at which I could work with my hands, as I used to when I conducted excavations.

"Traditions in England made my desire difficult to fulfill. Wherever I went I was expected to become the head or one of the heads of the firm. That a colonel should want to do work generally considered to be 'below' what a colonel should do was unthinkable.

"In England rank counts for much. You do not, as a rule, repair machines when you are in a position to order someone else to repair them for you. I enjoy tinkering with machinery. If I can't do this as a colonel, then I want to do it as a private. So I am a private!"

Being waited upon hand and foot in the desert, he explained, was monotonous. Having rank and responsibility entailing obedience to politicians, he said, was odious to him. You don't have to agree with the policy of a government when you are a private in the air force, he contended.

"That is one reason why I refused decorations and other honors offered me," he continued. "Had I accepted them at the time, they would have shut my mouth. By refusing them I was able to speak my mind. After a long struggle with cabinet ministers and others, I got the Government, thanks to Winston Churchill, to fulfill as many promises made to the Arabs during the war as it was humanly possible and practicable to fulfill. Then it was that I decided to give up all the things I was sick and tired of, and chose to enter the air force."

ADVERTISING MEN HEAR LOWELL THOMAS

Lowell Thomas, author and lecturer, addressed members of the Advertising Club of Boston at a luncheon in the Hotel Statler this noon. Leading figures in the field of business throughout New England were present as honor guests at the head table. Among them were Roy A. Young, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; Dana D. Barnum, president of the Consolidated Gas Company; Robert S. Fogg; Carl P. Dennett, vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Dudley Harmon, ex-vice-president of the New England Council, who introduced Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Thomas is in Boston through the coöperation of the New England Council, and while here he will make a study of New England's recreational and industrial development.

BAKER FOUNDATION FUND GOES TO $304,000

More than $304,000 of the Judge Baker Foundation campaign fund for $1,100,000 for building and endowment of the Foundation has been raised, it is reported. Of this sum, approximately $110,000 has been procured by the women's committee.

The Judge Baker Foundation will take a preminent part in the 25th anniversary celebration of the acts relative to delinquent children and the founding of the Boston Juvenile Court, at the City Club, May 5. At the fifth report luncheon of the men's committee of the campaign fund tomorrow, Henry C. Parsons, State Commissioner of Probation in Massachusetts, will be the chief speaker.

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Silk crepe in a two-piece, elbow sleeves with little fluty ruffles. Gaily colored buttons and scarf belt.
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AN entirely new-type film. Double-coated—faster—more sensitive to color. Gives you increased richness in detail and guards against underexposure. The greatest invention in snapshot film since 1903. Here you'll find it both in rolls and in film packs.
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On the air: WEEI, WBZ-WBZA, WBIS, WTAG, WCSH, WJAR.
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Says Alice Bradley
Alice Bradley, nationally known authority on foods and their preparation, Principal of the famous Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, personally conducts Miss Farmer's Radio Cooking School, presented every Tuesday and Friday morning by New England Investors for First National Stores.
"Taking advantage of the greater value of their food dollar because of current low prices, many housewives are serving their families a more interesting variety of foods than ever before."
Treat YOUR family to new food pleasures, at no greater cost, by taking advantage of the exceptionally low prices on fine foods today at your local First National Store.
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THE PUREST SOAP MONEY CAN BUY
4 6 oz Bars 25c

RICHMOND JELLY
In handy goblets
2 Goblets 25c

TOILET PAPER
RICHMOND
7 Rolls 25c

CHATEAU CHEESE
The new cheese sensation
½ Lb Pkg 17c

ELMWOOD CHICKEN
6½ oz Jar 59c 4 oz Jar 39c

RICHMOND PEAS
Sweet, tender garden peas
2 No. 2 Tins 25c

DEL MONTE PEACHES
Delicious California halves—all this week at this low price
3 Lge Tins 49c
Make a Delicious Peach Short Cake at a Very Low Price
Sponge Layer Cake Each 17c

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Mild Cheese
DELICIOUS, AGED, FULL CREAM MILD CHEESE
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A great saving all this week
Yellow Eye Beans 2 Lb Pkgs 19c

Delight your palate with these N. B. C. favorites
N.B.C. Daisy Sandwich Lb 25c

Adds zest to meats
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Brookside Milk
A trainload a day makes possible this low price
Qt 10c
Heavy Cream ½ Pt Jar 14c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

WHERE NEW ENGLAND BUYS ITS FOODS

RADIO TO ALLOW WORLD TO 'SIT IN' AT PEACE TABLE

Television to Take Scene to Delegates in Their Own Offices, Harbord Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—International peace conferences with the whole world sitting in with the delegates, directorates scattered across the continent called into session at a moment's notice, music equal to that of a symphony orchestra produced by the wave of a hand and living rooms built for acoustics as well as beauty and comfort, all within a score of years, were envisaged by Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, in an address before the Rochester Engineering, Chemical and Agricultural Societies on April 18.

The day is not far off, General Harbord said, when world peace will take its greatest forward step in conferences at which delegates will sit in their own offices, but within sight and earshot by virtue of radio and television.

Music by Electricity

Electrical currents controlled by a movement of the hand will supplant cumbersome orchestras in producing music. International misunderstandings, differences of customs, even languages will be altered by the radio, he held.

When that day comes, General Harbord said, the home once more will be reëstablished as the center of family interest. Living-rooms will be constructed for radio, television, sound reproduction and talking screen, all of which will become as common as the automobile and radio are today. Prejudice will go before a new era of understanding and business and culture will be speeded.

"Homes some day will be built for acoustics," he said. "Interior decoration will provide for a picture screen in the wall. Architects will specify the wiring to receive and carry the necessary currents.

Calling a Conference

"When a great corporation decides to call a meeting of its directorate scattered across the continent, a time will be named and switches thrown. To each man as he sits in his own office will come the voices of his fellow directors. The discussion will be carried on; the motion put and carried. The secretary will type it and a copy will be flashed to each member, who will affix his signature, to be flashed back to the chairman.

"The international peace conference of the future will really be a world conference. It will be held everywhere and anywhere. Conversation will be exchanged freely and every delegate will see the others."

Musicians of the future will be electricians without the loss of culture, General Harbord said. Like the recently developed theremin, by which a player produces music merely by passing his hand before a metal bar, instruments of the future will revolutionize the art.

BULGARIAN LABOR ARMY DOES MUCH FOR RECLAMATION

(Continued from Page 1)

attention to the curbing of rivers and the draining of swamps than to improving ports because the need of such reclamation work is much greater. One very well accomplished task of this nature was the recent building of a high dike along the Yantra River near the village of Draganova in the northeastern part of the country.

At this point one of Bulgaria's largest rivers, flowing from the Balkan range to the Danube, makes a deep half circle surrounding the village on three sides forming a large basin of fertile and well-watered land. This part of Bulgaria is very thickly settled by industrious gardeners famed throughout the whole of southeastern Europe and since the winding stream has converted Draganova into one of the choicest gardening spots it has become a large and thriving village.

But every few years the river goes out of its bank, inundates the fields, carries off the grain, hay and animals, fills the wells and even submerges some of the houses. The villagers themselves have tried on more than one occasion to build a dike along the bank strong enough to hold the water back, but always without success. All of their barriers at the critical moment have proved to be too short or too weak or too low.

So last year they appealed to the superintendent of the labor service organization in their district to send them a company of "troudovaks" and were informed that the boys would come if provided with suitable places to sleep and 13 cents a day for food. The village readily agreed, converted the part of the school into living quarters, and received the youths with a rousing public reception.

A company of experienced workers under efficient leadership finished the whole task in a single season and left Draganovo with a long high wall, which the river even in its wildest moods will never, it is said, be able to surmount.

Again there is the River Ogosta, in northwestern Bulgaria. It flows through a long stretch of rich agricultural land, running in ordinary times most peacefully beside the state road from the Balkan mountains to the Danube River. In the summer ugly black buffalo wallow contentedly in its gentle current, while flocks and herds rest beneath the trees along its banks.

River Threatens Village

But in spring and autumn it sweeps down from the western Balkans with terrific power, carrying off bridges, coverying fields not only with water but with sand and gravel and shutting off a number of towns and villages from their regular routes of communications. And worst of all it actually threatened to undermine the large village of Glozhene.

At this moment the village elders sent in an appeal for help, which was turned over to the labor service superintendent of the district. He put a group of local "troudovaks" on the job and they voluntarily relieved the village of even the responsibility of feeding them, thus releasing $2000 to be used for the purchase of necessary material. The "temporary laborers" in the village were also mustered, an expert engineer volunteered his service, and as a result of six months' work a large, strong dam was built and a new channel dug for the river.

Four years ago the new refugee village of Atolovo was built in the midst of a large stretch of waste land in northeastern Bulgaria. The land was waste because it was swampy, but the authorities believed that it could be drained by running ditches through it and then by digging a big canal from the ditches to a river 11 miles distant.

Private contractors, however, after working three years failed to complete this task satisfactorily so it also has been turned over to the "troudovaks" and will be finished this summer.

Build Road Across Swamp

Mandra Swamp in eastern Bulgaria, just south of the port of Bourgas, cuts a dozen villages off from communications leading into the interior of the country. It is 10 miles long and nearly two wide, so the "troudovaks" were given the task of building a road across this swamp, and it was successfully completed.

In northwestern Bulgaria the sister rivers, Isker and Veet, flow into the Danube about 10 miles apart, and the 45,000 acres of land lying between them constitute one of the largest swamps in Bulgaria. Twenty-five years ago the state started to build dikes along the inside of the three rivers and to put in a system of canals which would result in the reclaiming of this rich land. The work went very slowly until the "troudovaks" took it over a year ago. They accomplished more in one year than the people before them had in two decades, and completed the enterprise two months sooner than their agreement required.

This is but a beginning. After it has succeeded in saving certain fields and meadows from too much water, the labor army will begin irrigation systems for other areas that have not enough water.

BRAZIL TO OPERATE OWN TELEGRAPH LINES

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 21 (By U. P.)—The Government issued a decree yesterday ruling that hereafter all telegraph service within Brazil must be conducted by the Government itself and that while foreign companies now operating lines in the interior will be allowed to continue until expiration of their contracts, no concessions will be renewed.

The right is also reserved to grant concessions to other countries to lay telegraph cables for coastwise service, but wire circuits cannot be run into the interior.

Manhattan's 'Finest' Are Decorated

FOUR GIRL SCOUTS RECEIVE GOLDEN EAGLETS IN NEW YORK
Left to Right—Mrs. Louis G. Myers, Honorary Commissioner; Grace Bollenbacher, Adele Petrowitz, Irene Wiegand and Louise Insley.

More Cities Save Daylight This Year, In Canada as Well as in United States

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 21—A total of 437 cities and towns in the United States will observe daylight saving time this year, marking a net gain of five over last year, according to a report made public today by the Merchants' Association of New York.

The survey indicates that 47 Canadian cities also will conform. In most of the communities that will observe the modern summer system of time keeping the clocks will be pushed forward one hour at 2 a. m. next Sunday, and turned back an hour on Sept. 27, the last Sunday in that month. A few sections, however, have made rules that will make the period of observance somewhat shorter.

Almost the entire State of New Jersey will observe daylight saving, as will 178 cities and towns in New York State, a nation-wide survey conducted by the Merchants' Association shows. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island daylight saving time will be observed generally.

In Connecticut there is a difference of opinion between the rural sections and the cities which has resulted in a law making it an offense to show other than eastern standard time on clocks or timepieces publicly displayed. Daylight saving, however, will be observed by banks, offices, stores and factories in 33 Connecticut cities and towns, including virtually all of the cities.

Maine has a similar law, but daylight saving time will be observed in 12 cities and towns, including Portland, Bath, Auburn, Brunswick and Lewiston. Concord, Manchester and Nashua, N. H., also will start the working day one hour earlier.

Ten communities in Illinois, including Chicago, will observe daylight saving, as will eight in Indiana. In Ohio the entire State has been put on eastern standard time, which has the effect of giving that State daylight saving time.

In addition to those cities in Michigan within the eastern time zone, virtually all of the cities and towns in the lower peninsula follow eastern standard time, thereby giving them daylight saving. The number of daylight saving communities in Pennsylvania has been increased by four, making the number of towns in that State to observe the new system 19.

Milwaukee business men are expected to effect an agreement to observe daylight saving in all shops and offices. Daylight saving is extending to the South also.

WELLS FORECASTS TOWN REBUILDING

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—H. G. Wells, author, believes the world needs a new house.

Speaking before the Royal Institute of British Architects, he said today: "We must accept the possibilities of rehousing all mankind, rebuilding every city in the world and reclaiming roads and countryside. I think we can well look forward to the time when towns will rebuild themselves as we now go to the tailor for a new suit of clothes.

"We can look forward to the time people will no longer think of living in houses 100 to 150 years old."

Mr. Wells said that new means of employment must be found if the world would avert social disaster and predicted that these would be found in great construction programs.

PRESIDENT CUTS SALARY

WARSAW, April 21 (AP) — President Mosicki asked yesterday that his salary be reduced 15 per cent on May 1, when compensation of government employees will be slashed to maintain national economy.

HIGH AWARDS GIVEN TO 63 GIRL SCOUTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 21—Sixty-three Manhattan girls stepped up in their trim green Scout uniforms at Roosevelt House last night to receive the high Girl Scout honors won during the winter—the largest court of awards in the history of the Manhattan council of the Girl Scout Federation.

Heading the awards were four gold eaglets, the highest honor to be won by a Girl Scout, which went to Grace Bollenbacher, Louise Insley, Adele Petrowitz and Irene Wiegand.

The other awards were 40 first-class badges, 15 group badges and four community service wards. Mrs. Louise Guerineau Myers, honorary commissioner of Manhattan, presided at the presentations.

PORTO RICAN OFFICIAL ELIMINATES OWN JOB

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 21 (By U. P.)—Jose de Hernandez, inspector of weights and measures of the town of Trujillo Alto, is entirely in accord with Gov. Theodore Roosevelt and his policy of economy in government.

Señor Hernandez wrote to Mr. Roosevelt that he agreed with the latter's statement that small towns could not afford to maintain the positions of inspectors of weights and measures, with its salary of $300 annually when they actually lacked funds for other purposes. He suggested that the chief of police could just as well handle the little work involved.

Takamatsu Bids Capital Good-By

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Concluding a six-day visit to the capital, Prince and Princess Takamatsu of Japan left for Philadelphia at 10 a. m. today on a private car attached to the Washington-New York express.

A group of American officials and the Japanese Embassy staff, headed respectively by William R. Castle Jr., Undersecretary of State, and Ambassador Debuchi saw them off. In saying farewell the Prince told Mr. Castle the visit had been "the happiest" he had had in 25 countries visited so far.

The youthful Prince and his Princess paid farewell respects to President and Mrs. Hoover before dining last night with Undersecretary Castle and Mrs. Castle. Mr. Castle was formerly Ambassador to Japan.

The scenic wonders of the Grand Canyon and Yosemite occupy prominent places in the western itinerary of Prince and Princess.

After a 12-day sojourn in Canada the royal visitors will return to American soil at Detroit on May 10. On May 11, after visiting the Ford motor plant in the morning, they will entrain in the afternoon for Chicago, where they will remain until the evening of May 13. From that point their schedule follows:

May 14, 15, traveling by Santa Fé Railroad to the Grand Canyon, Arizona; May 16, at the Grand Canyon; May 17, arrive Los Angeles, where they will remain until the morning of May 20; May 21, at Del Monte, Calif.; May 22 and 23, at San Francisco; May 24, 25 and 26, at Yosemite; May 27, return to San Francisco; May 28, sail for Japan on the liner Chichibu Maru.

CHILE PLANS CHANGE IN RAILROAD GAUGE

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 21 (By U. P.)—Recommendations for changes which would greatly facilitate shipment of freight from the Pacific port of Valparaiso across South America to Argentina were made Sunday by the Ministry of Promotion. At present freight shipped from Valparaiso to Buenos Aires by railroad must be transferred two times from standard to narrow-gauge freight cars on the 800-mile haul.

The recommendations involve changing the present standard-gauge state railway between Valparaiso and Los Andes, Chile, to narrow gauge.

CALLES AIDING ORTIZ RUBIO

MEXICO CITY, April 21 (AP)—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former President of Mexico, conferred last night with President Ortiz Rubio and his Cabinet in search of solution for Mexico's serious economic dilemma.

Dry Act as Positive Benefit To Industry Shown by Carver

Harvard Economist Says Enforcement Relaxation Would Subject Industries to More Severe Competition With Liquor for Consumer's Dollar

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill., April 21—What prohibition does to the consumer's dollar is analyzed by Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard University in a pamphlet published today by the National W. C. T. U. On the strength of his economic studies, he makes a plea for stricter law enforcement.

"Whatever the present situation may be," writes Professor Carver, "the question for men engaged in other industries is: Shall we loosen up our control of the liquor evil or shall we tighten up? If we loosen up, other industries will be subjected to a more severe competition for the consumer's dollar. If we tighten up and enforce the prohibitory laws more and more, other industries will be relieved of one troublesome competitor."

Professor Carver illustrated how this competition works by recalling the much-protested advertising of a tobacco company that urged people when tempted to eat a sweet to reach for a cigarette.

"This advertisement brought vividly before the public mind the genuineness of this competition for the consumers' dollar between unlike industries.

"The liquor business has always been a fierce competitor. No liquor man was ever brutal enough to advertise 'When tempted to buy shoes for your children, buy liquor instead.' Whether he was or not, one of the effects of high-pressure selling of liquor was to divert spending money into the liquor business which would otherwise have gone into other industries, the shoe industry included.

"In so far as prohibition has lowered that stream of consumers' dollars which formerly went to the liquor business, it has been a positive benefit to every industry which was not, in some way, connected with liquor. This the liquor interests do not deny; they could not if they wanted to. Their claim is that prohibition has not reduced the amount spent on liquor."

In combating this claim Professor Carver used the figures of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. "Even taking the figures of that wet association as a basis," he concluded, "we find that the present drink bill is almost a third less than it would have been except for prohibition." Other students, including Colonel Woodcock, he quoted, give a much lower estimate of the nation's drink bill.

"As to the relative credibility of these estimates there is this to be said," concludes the economist: "The liquor business has been driven under cover. It no longer occupies the best corners and the most public locations. When some retailer or some line of chain stores will abandon the busy streets . . . and seek back alleys and barred doors as a means of increasing its sales, we may believe that bootleggers and speakeasies can sell more liquor than the open saloons.

"Surveys conducted by Professors Feldman, Fisher, Samuel Crowther Jr., J. C. Penney and others show that some at least of these advantages of a dry country have actually been secured. The question becomes, therefore, shall we surrender the advantages already gained and go back to the old conditions, or shall we hold the advantages already gained and try to gain still more?"

Professor Carver's summary of the economic analysis of prohibition is as follows:

1. The revival of the liquor business would not give more employment.
2. It would divert a larger proportion of the stream of consumers' dollars from other industries to the liquor industry.
3. It would decrease industrial efficiency and tend to put us back on the same level as other booze-infected countries.
4. It would reduce the rate at which men can rise out of the congested and poorly paid occupations, and therefore increase occupational congestion, poverty and unemployment.
5. It would increase misery in the families of the poor.
6. It would reduce safety.

Georgia Railway Ceases Operations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STATESBORO, Ga. — Statesboro merchants and Bulloch County farmers served by the Savannah & Statesboro Railroad are finding it inconvenient to get along without its trains. This system has ceased to function. The road stopped operating because of its inability to earn money. Keen competition with the larger system, the Central of Georgia Railway, which serves a part of its territory, and with the Shearwood Railroad, a small line which grew from a sawmill railroad, prevented.

J. Randolph Anderson, a prominent lawyer of Savannah, is the president of the road. The directors include J. L. Budreau, Savannah; J. N. Burguieres, Palm Beach; J. A. G. Carson Jr., Savannah; R. S. Cope, Charles Ellis and A. C. Read of Savannah; Alfred Dorman and S. W. Lewis and E. A. Smith of Statesboro, and E. M. Thorpe, Townsend.

The prime cause for the shutting down of traffic and the closing of all offices was the receivership of the Seaboard Airline Railway.

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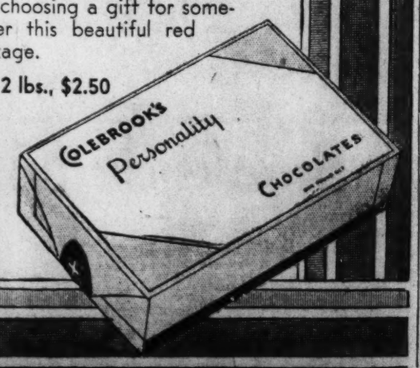

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Glance at the map and see what that means. The new Lakeside Inn, at old maritime Yarmouth. Then, by Dominion Atlantic Railway—or by motor—to the luxurious Pines Hotel, Digby—with its outdoor swimming pool, excellent golf and tennis. Next—the Cornwallis Inn, Kentville—in the heart of the Evangeline country. Here is Grand Pré, the romantic site of the banished Acadians—and Gaspereau Valley, with its myriad apple blossoms. Then—on past quaint fishing hamlets and apple orchards, to old English Halifax and the luxurious Lord Nelson Hotel.
Come up this Summer and stay at
CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS
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Many who have longed for a CADILLAC can now own the distinguished V-8

Perhaps it is not generally understood that the Cadillac V-8 is now priced conveniently within reach of many motorists who have long aspired to Cadillac ownership. Certainly the Cadillac V-8 is generous in the quality it provides. It is beautiful, smartly styled, built to traditional Cadillac standards of luxury. It is enriched in range and character of performance through the manifold discoveries made in developing the Cadillac V-12 and V-16. Like these, it offers the non-clashing Synchro-Mesh transmission, harmonized steering, safety brakes and the priceless protection of shatter-proof glass, yet its prices are the lowest in twelve years.
[$2695 and upward, f. o. b. Detroit. Coachwork by Fisher and Fleetwood. G. M. A. C. terms are recommended.]
CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FARM BOARD'S WHEAT WILL BE PUT ON MARKET

At Same Time Farmers Will Be Asked to Keep Much of 1931 Crop on Farm

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 21 — A two-fold program has been decided upon by the Hoover Administration for dealing with the wheat emergency.

At a conference here yesterday by Alexander Legge, former chairman of the Federal Farm Board; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and S. R. McKelvie, wheat member of the farm board, it was agreed to undertake to meet the surplus problem by pushing sales abroad of the old crop and calling on farmers to store a considerable portion of the 1931 yield on their farms.

By this twofold attack, administration leaders believe, they will be able gradually to eliminate the more than 200,000,000 bushels of the 1930 crop that the farm board still has on hand and keep sufficient of the excess of the 1931 crops off the market to prevent undue depression of the price.

Storage on the farm was one of the three plans proposed by farmers' co-operative leaders in an informal meeting in Chicago some 10 days ago at which measures for coping with the wheat situation without further inroads on the farm board's $500,000,000 revolving fund were considered.

In addition to forestalling an overcrowding of storage capacity and thus tending to depress the market, farm storage, it is asserted here, is much cheaper than grain elevator charges. Still another saving that will accrue by farm storage, it is asserted, is that the farm board will not have to build additional facilities. Under present conditions the board has sufficient room to meet normal needs. This storage now amounts to 435,000,000 bushels, which is an increase of 45,000,000 during the past year.

The Administration's policy in both selling the old surplus and urging withholding of the new indicates a splitting on demands from two sides on the question. Many farm leaders have demanded that the farm board isolate the 1930 surplus and do likewise with that of the 1931 crop.

The board, according to the new program, evidently proposes to utilize both measures. In the opinion of Mr. McKelvie, prospects for foreign sales for American wheat are very encouraging at this time. He states that between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 bushels have been disposed of.

"We are getting a good price for this wheat," Mr. McKelvie said, "a price above the world figure, on account of the quality of the grain. Conditions in Argentina are bad and in Australia they are about as bad as they could be in any country. Also the stocks now on hand in the European markets are extremely low. As I see it, therefore, the buying situation for American wheat is better now than it has been for 18 months."

Department of Agriculture officials said a few days ago that Russia has sold about 90,000,000 bushels abroad in the last year, but that her exports may ultimately reach 100,000,000 bushels. Declarations by Russian officials that the Soviet intends to increase her foreign shipments of wheat materially next year forecast a formidable competition with the United States in the world markets.

Thomas D. Campbell of Montana, one of the largest wheat producers in the United States, conferred yesterday with President Hoover on the problem. He said later that there was no reason to fear that the 1930 surplus of 275,000,000 bushels would depress 1931 wheat prices. He also approved of the policy pursued by the Farm Board, and thought that its program to withdraw from stabilization purchasing this year would work out successfully.

"We are," he said, "now experiencing the most serious industrial depression in our country since 1873. The entire world is disturbed. Most of Europe is in revolt. Two-thirds of South America has changed hands within the last six months, still the United States has maintained an even keel.

"There must be some fundamental reason for this. It is obvious it can be credited to one factor only, namely, the activity and foresight of the administration in anticipating these conditions and eliminating their seriousness by proper governmental assistance at these times."

Churches Rise In Defense Of Kellogg Pact

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 21—Efforts to counteract indifference toward the Kellogg-Briand peace pact by emphasizing the idea that the pact "is a reality," will occupy much attention at the next good will congress of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches here Nov. 10 to 12.

Upon acceptance of the invitation of the Chicago Church Federation to hold the congress here, representatives of the World Alliance met here April 20 to discuss plans for the meeting.

It was said by speakers at the meeting that the Kellogg pact had in many quarters passed into obscurity, or was looked upon as an ineffectual instrument.

"The entire program of the congress," it was announced, "will be based upon the idea that the pact is a reality, and that the further advances are to supplement that pact."

The program will also be designed to support entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice. Failure of this country to take that step, it was said by Dr. Fred B. Smith, chairman of the executive committee of the alliance, will weaken the morale of peace workers throughout the world.

"Every effort will be made to make the sessions contribute to practical methods for the advance of the cause of international good will," the announcement said.

Among the speakers will be Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior; Friedrich W. von Prittwitz und Gaffron, German Ambassador to the United States, whom it was said would have a message of international coöperation; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen (D.), Representative from Florida.

SCHOOL TAX BUYS WHAT?

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, announced today a four-year survey beginning in July to determine how the national school tax dollar is spent. The survey is intended to produce comparative information on sources and uses of those funds for benefit of legislature and school officials.

CHILE INTERNAL LOAN

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 21 (AP)—President Colonel Ibenez today authorized a decree for an internal loan of 14,290,000 pesos to reimburse nitrate producers for advances on export duties. The loan would be about $1,740,000 in value.

Keeping People at Work And Spending Is New Job

(Continued from Page 1)

school to go to work nor why Joe Brown had changed his address. Billy, right at the start of his "career" was face-to-face with the question "How sure is my job?"

The answer is a complex one, and one that to worker and employer alike today, is no answer at all. For unemployment—seasonal, cyclical, technological, is looked upon no longer with complacency, even by "capitalists."

Seeming inevitability of periodic hardship for the working man is ceasing to fool even half the people half the time. Effects are being examined, and their causes brought to light. The final result hoped for from the new and organized attack on unemployment is its eradication and prevention.

Of course, nobody quite escapes the influences that work to bring periods of large-scale unemployment. These influences are the cause of reduced income all along the line. More and more it is being realized that prosperity for one is prosperity for all. If the income of the working man could be kept coming in, he could keep on buying things he wants and needs, business could be stabilized, fewer banks would be faltering along precarious financial tight-ropes.

The employment problem is a complex one of seasonal, cyclical and technological factors, coupled with the possibility of unemployment facing people of advanced years.

Knocking Off the Seasons

Seasonal unemployment is perhaps the oldest phase. It dates back beyond the time when the shoemaker was busy only during the winter because everybody went barefoot in summer. A modern example of it can be found in the automobile industry. Motorcars are used mostly in the summer, and are manufactured in anticipation of summer demand. But with winter ahead, production in this industry drops off, and employment with it.

Cyclical unemployment appears to have been ushered in with the factory era, with the growth of population and the raising of living standards to a point where large-scale production seemed the answer to all questions regarding prosperity. Manufacturers in their rush to supply as much as possible of the newly awakened demand actually outdid the demand. Then they had to close their factories until the surplus goods were sold.

The newest factor in the employment problem is known as technological unemployment. It is due to the great increase in the use of labor-saving machinery in industry. One machine does the work today that 20 Billy Joneses did yesterday. Two Billy Joneses run the machine—18 Billy Joneses are out of jobs—that's technological unemployment.

Robot Moves Its Arms

The extent to which the robot has replaced the human worker may be seen in many current technological surveys.

For instance, in the steel industry, seven men and a machine now do work that once required 60 men in casting of pig iron. Two men now do 128 men's work in loading pig iron. One man replaces 42 in operating open hearth furnaces. These changes are not limited to the steel industry by any means. In an important degree they are presented in transportation, in the textile, lumber, glass, clothing, building, automobile—in fact, in practically all manufacturing industries.

As for agriculture, output since 1910 has increased 28 per cent, while farm labor has decreased 6 per cent. Forty-five thousand harvesters are estimated to have displaced 130,000 farm hands.

"White collar" workers also have been displaced by billing machines, adding machines, calculating machines, automatic writing machines, and many others designed to minimize the human element in office work.

Many of the workers so displaced find new occupations. Many others do not. There is a considerable number, in fact, to which the sources of income seem permanently closed. Ironically, these are workers who have spent many years in faithful service. They see the machine pushing them out of the jobs they have spent years in learning. They see the ban of advanced years preventing them from getting new jobs.

Age Bugaboo Shows Its Head

Employers are reluctant to take on workers past 40 or 45 years of age. It is said the mentality of such workers is not so elastic as that of younger workers, that they are less adaptable to new jobs. They are said to lack the physical vigor of younger workers.

Moreover, their employment offers a problem in connection with pension plans of various companies. True, they have experience. But here again the machine looms over the advantages of experience. Skill is less valuable when a machine can turn out with unerring precision things that used to require years of training for a man's hands to produce.

So, as Billy Jones climbs up his ladder toward comfort and security he runs into many rungless spaces. Seasonal, cyclical, technological and age problems have been pulling the rungs out all the way along. The word "layoff" will span any one of these spaces in type. But before Billy Jones and Mr. Briggs and Joe Brown have spanned it, dwindling savings, debt, perhaps the loss of a half-paid-for house contribute to their demoralization from energetic, enterprising individuals to lethargic, do-as-little-as-possible persons satisfied just to "get along somehow."

But the story doesn't end even there. Students of social problems have found that it is the irregular worker who becomes the irregular citizen.

Society Most Affected

Therefore, while the worker personally is bearing the brunt of industrial insecurity, unemployment is making an even more formidable problem for society. The recognition of this fact today seems wider than ever before. It has been pointed out that the costs of job insecurity are huge "in terms of human bitterness and of challenge to our whole political, moral, and social organization."

One of the encouraging features of the present situation is the increasing interest business executives are showing in the working man's problems. There appears a greater willingness than ever before to face these problems frankly. Some important employers are vigorous proponents of the same ideas that labor organizations are endeavoring to carry out. Others are not.

Henry Ford's high-wage policies seem to have caused his companies no losses. But the institution of these policies in Europe through Ford's branch factories on that continent brought a fire of protest from Old World industrialists. Likewise some executives in the United States have plans that make others in their own country shy at the sight of them. Take the North Carolina textile manufacturer, for instance, who not long ago said half as much work and twice as much pay was the sure remedy for difficulties confronting his industry.

Industry Gets Big Order

The big order with which all industry is confronted today is to eliminate the hazard of unemployment.

It can't be done if, as is asserted, employers under the capitalistic system need a surplus of labor to draw upon for expansion, and to take care of temporary increases in production, made necessary by seasonal demand.

But it is being done. A number of manufacturers already have learned how to eliminate much of the seasonal hazard. It has been shown how makers of winter overcoats, for instance, can add summer goods to their lines of manufacture. And thus keep plants running through months when they otherwise would be closed down.

The belief that a great army of unemployed is needed to supply industry's need of new workers for permanent expansion appears also to be discredited by the great increase in technological unemployment. It may not have been correct yesterday, but it seems correct today, to assume that the ever-more clever machine can take care of any expansion in output. Indeed, it seems to have more than filled this bill.

Having found that there is a way to eliminate seasonal unemployment, leaders of industry have been encouraged to attempt the mitigation of cyclical developments. Given a cyclical downturn in business already on the way, they are aware that perhaps the biggest contributor to the severity and extent of an oncoming depression will be a tightening of wage-earner's purse strings.

Putting Up the Umbrella

This tightening of the purse strings is due naturally to the doubt workers entertain in regard to the continuance of their incomes. If their incomes were insured, they might go on spending, and this alone would do much to minimize depressions.

It is felt the logical attack on insecurity of income would be to accumulate reserve funds in periods of prosperity to be used in periods of depression. Workers rarely are able to do this individually. But by combining with each other and with their employers, it is seen that a fund could be set up to tide labor over its periodic difficulties.

It is estimated that 85 per cent of all workers have had jobs during the depression which is now indicated to be coming to an end. If then, all workers and all employers had contributed to an insurance fund in prosperous years, it would seem such a fund would be more than adequate to take care of that part of labor which was unemployed.

And, in a word, how would such insurance affect the business cycle? It would tend to lessen the difference between good and poor times by taking money out of periods when there is plenty and transferring it to periods when there seems to be not enough.

The Billy Joneses who sign up for jobs these days stand to benefit by the movements afoot to keep their incomes coming in. And as they move on through their careers and the years, their assurance of a continuance of supply need not diminish. For more and more the problem of the older worker is attracting attention as one of the major problems to be solved by industry.

Growth of Pension Idea

Since the turn of the century there has been a tremendous growth in the pension idea in industry. It is expected the further development of this idea, together with plans to encourage and aid workers to build up funds for use in later years will go a long way toward eradicating this type of insecurity. Employers today are urged to recognize the hitherto unsuspected adaptability of mature mentalities to new occupations.

Tests have shown that the difference between the learning ability of young people and older people is almost negligible. On the other hand, workers are urged to keep "open house" for ideas, to preserve an alert attitude and not to limit themselves by the belief that because they have done certain things excellently for many years they can do no other kinds of work. The problem of age in industry is regarded as one that may be partly met by pensions, and must be partly met by a marked change in men's thinking about themselves.

Yes, the Billy Joneses of today can regard that question, "How sure is my job?" with less and less apprehension as they view the efforts that are being made to answer it in the only right manner.

But the Billy Joneses of tomorrow? Over the worker of years to come the shadow of the machine is lengthening. People thrown out of employment by the machine must find reëmployment in new industries. But the new industries must find a demand for their products before they can give large-scale employment. The demand for new products can come only as a result of increased leisure of all classes of people.

What Billy Might Do

Now, if Billy Jones left the weave room at 3 o'clock, he probably would go to the movies the first afternoon, play ball the second, tennis the third, and so forth. As Billy Jones grew to maturity, he would want a garden, a better home in which to spend his increased leisure, an automobile to take the family out, gasoline for every day in the week instead of just for Sunday.

That would mean more employment for actors, for makers of films and for movie ushers, as well as for sporting goods makers. It would mean more demand for land for homes with gardens, more employment for carpenters in making better houses, more sales for the motorcar manufacturers—and probably permanent relief for the oil industry!

There is a vast reserve of consumptive energy locked up in the wants and needs of every Billy Jones in the world. The key that will unlock this reserve and awaken an unprecedented demand for industry's products is job security. A willingness on the part of those who own the machines to share the benefits of mechanization with labor will do much to control the machine.

Indeed, the increasing leisure which the mechanization of industry would bring under such a coöperative régime might be counted upon to usher in such new demands for goods as would provide employment for all.

FRENCH 'RIGHTS' BILL FOUNDED ON AMERICAN IDEAL

Paris Professor Delivers Second of Sherrill Lectures at Yale

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21—The American conception of political freedom exercised considerable influence in France at the time of the French Revolution, Dr. Gilbert Gidel, professor of international law at the University of Paris, said yesterday in delivering the second of the Sherrill lectures on international relations, at Yale.

Dr. Gidel, who is Sterling research professor in the Yale law school, asserted that "the close relationship which exists between the bills of rights of the various American states and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man is not one of those discoveries after the fact which historians are fond of making. This connection was expressly desired by the people of the period."

The American example was constantly cited during the elaboration of the French Declaration, Dr. Gidel said. "It was Lafayette himself who was the first to propose to the assembly that it place at the beginning of its constitution a bill of rights; the proposal was voted with enthusiasm.

"In vain did certain members of the assembly suggest a parliamentary régime imitating the one in force in England," he continued. It preferred instead to base its constitution on "the absolute separation of powers such as it conceived them to be separated in the American Constitution."

Thus, Dr. Gidel said, the American bills of rights, whose most perfect prototype is the Declaration of Virginia of 1776, and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man are "very closely related."

"Their common aim is the protection in political society of the fundamental rights of individuals. Men began by living in a state of nature. The legislature must aim at reproducing in the political state the essential characteristics of the state of nature, and consequently it may not encroach upon the individual's natural rights."

SELLING AGENCY PLAN MOOTED FOR HALIBUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.—An international central selling agency to handle all the halibut product of the North Pacific is the latest plan for central marketing.

The proposal has the backing of many fishermen and vessel owners, but there is also considerable opposition.

CUBAN ELECTIONS DRAW LIGHT VOTE

HAVANA, April 21 (AP)—Havana and Santa Clara Provinces showed slight interest yesterday in partial elections held to replace contested results of November's balloting. Voting was light in the 13 districts involved. Sale of alcoholic beverages was forbidden while the polls were open.

Seating of the legislative delegations from the two Provinces has been delayed until it is ascertained whether the contested boxes will change the outcome of the November vote, when the Liberals won a sweeping victory throughout the Republic. Unless President Machado issues a new decree, constitutional guarantees will again be suspended in the 13 voting districts tomorrow.

PRESBYTERIANS ELECT SECOND WOMAN ELDER

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (AP)—Mrs. Helen L. Logsdon, East San Gabriel, Calif., was elected second woman commissioner to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, at Pittsburgh, May 28-June 3, it was reported today at the office of the general assembly here. She will be among the commissioners representing the Presbytery of Los Angeles.

Women were made eligible to serve May 1930 as ruling elders in the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Their election was made legal at the general assembly in Cincinnati. The general assembly at Pittsburgh will experience the novelty of witnessing women voting for the first time in 143 years on a par with men. The general assembly is the highest court in the Presbyterian Church.

W. C. T. U. DEMANDS DRY STAND BY PARTIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20—Members of the Albany County Institute of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in session here late last week, adopted resolutions calling on the dry element of both major political parties to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, indorsing President Hoover for his dry stand and looking forward to a "steadfast determination on the part of dry New Yorkers to obtain a State enforcement code in conformity with the Federal Volstead Act.

One of the major resolutions deals with the requirements of the state education law to inculcate absolute abstinence in the public school courses. Copies of the resolutions are to be sent to all superintendents of schools as a reminder of the state law.

BROCKWAY MOTOR TRUCK

Brockway Motor Truck Corporation reports 1930 net loss of $3,551,857 after inventory adjustments and extraordinary charges. In 1929 there was net profit of $280,044.

Post Office Ruling Reversal Sought

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Additional facts with regard to the building of the $6,000,000 Boston post office were sent to J. R. McCarl, Comptroller General, today by the Treasury in an effort to have him change a ruling which held up a contract of $4,600,000 to the N. P. Severin Company of Chicago and in effect put the situation where it was when bids first were asked.

The specifications at first called for combined granite and limestone. This later was changed to all granite and finally to granite and limestone again after Treasury officials decided the money authorized might not be sufficient to cover the cost.

The Severin Company was the lower bidder and was given the award but the Comptroller-General decided the new bids should not be limited to the original bidders and held up the contract.

The Treasury contended that since no important changes were made in the design or size of the building, the orginal bidders alone should be permitted to make new estimates since they had spent a considerable amount of money in preparing their bids.

Mr. McCarl is expected to act promptly on the Treasury request, but at his office it was said the decision would not be given out until three days after his ruling, and that it would probably be made public at the Treasury.

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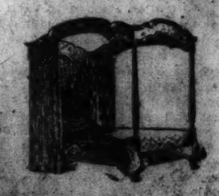
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COVENTRY: 25 & 26 Smithford St.
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DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchre Gate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EXETER: 73 High St
GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle St. 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 16-18 Hamilton St
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 14 St Peter St
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St. 43 New St.
HULL: 65 Whitefriargate 13/14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
LEEDS: 15 Briggate.
LEEDS: 55-57 Vicar Lane
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St. 45 London Rd. 53-59 Ranelegh St.
MANCHESTER: 95 Oldham St. 22/24 Oldham St 55 Market St.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St 8 Westgate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market.
NORTHAMPTON: 12 Gold St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St. 8 & 9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate. 17 Friargate.
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-85 The Moor. 99-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 15 Pride Hill
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ST HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St
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10 2 x	8 2	8	15	6
10 2 x	10 2	10	19	0
10 3 x	7 1	7	14	0
10 3 x	9 0	9	19	0
11 2 x	9 3	10	18	6
11 6 x	8 1	9	17	6
12 4 x	9 0	11	14	6
12 6 x	10 3	13	11	0
12 11 x	11 4	15	9	6
14 1 x	10 4	15	8	0
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EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tomorrow Evening, "CAMILLE"
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THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
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"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Heywood Broun.
LAST 2 WEEKS JOE COOK In His Newest Musical Hit!
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ADMIRABLE CRICHTON
NEW AMSTERDAM Theater, W. 42d. Evgs. 8:20
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GIVE ME YESTERDAY
By A. A. MILNE
With Louis Calhern, Sylvia Field, Gladys Hanson
"Crispness of Characterization"—C. S. Monitor
LITTLE Thea., W. 44th St. LAc 4-6620
Evs. 8:50. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40
EDITH BARRETT in Benn W. Levy's play
MRS. MOONLIGHT
with Sir Guy Standing and Haidee Wright
"Something of the great theater"—C. S. Monitor

DR. A. L. AIKEN, Says:
"My thanks to you for 'The Fool' and 'The House Beautiful.' You are helping elevate thought to the contemplation of higher and better things. You are 'putting across' ideas to people who can be reached through no other possible channel."
HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
APOLLO Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:40, $1 to $3 (incl. Sat.) Mats. at 2:30, Wed. $1 to $2, Sat. $1 to $2.50.
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FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Second Floor
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FOUR TREES
IN GREENWICH VILLAGE
Near Tenth Church
187 West Fourth Street
DINNER 1.00-1.25-1.60
Dancing 6:30 to closing
Closed on Sundays

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Olde English Steak and Kidney Pie
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WARE COFFEE SHOP
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LUNCHEON 60c and 90c
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Southern Fried Chicken served every evening
Private Room for Special Parties
CLOSED SUNDAYS.

FOUR TREES
IN GREENWICH VILLAGE
187 W. Fourth St., Near Tenth Church
DINNER 1.00—1.25—1.60
NO COVER CHARGE!
After ten o'clock there is a Minimum charge week days, 1.25
Saturdays and special occasions, 1.75
DANCING 6:30 to Closing
Tel. Spring 7-2346—Closed Sundays

BIG CO-OPERATIVE FARM MARKETING PLAN IS LAUNCHED

Groups From 21 States Unite on Lines of California Fruit Growers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 21 — Plans for a coöperative, nation-wide fruit and vegetable marketing association, organized along the lines of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, were formulated by fruit and vegetable interests here last week, it was learned today from C. C. Teague, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board.

After five days' deliberation the organization committee representing the growers announced that it had appointed a subcommittee to develop details in coöperation with the Federal Farm Board.

Mr Teague, however, said that the general plan of the California exchange had been decided upon as the type of organization best suited to the needs of the fruit and vegetable producers of the country. The subcommittee is to meet here again on May 18 after which the perfected details of the plan will be submitted to the coöperatives for approval. Approximately 160 coöperative groups from 21 states participated in three sectional conferences preliminary to the meeting of the organization committee.

According to tentative plans, Mr. Teague said, the agency will be a corporation, with representatives in terminal markets throughout the country. In the larger markets it will have salaried agents, while in the smaller centers it will be represented by brokers or other marketing agencies already in existence.

The California Fruit Growers Exchange, according to Department of Agriculture records, is a non-stock, non-profit, coöperative system. It is made up of 201 local packing house associations which are in turn grouped into 23 district exchanges. The governing body of the central exchange consists of a representative elected by each one of the district exchanges.

The exchange maintains its own sales organization which extends to all the principal markets in the United States and Canada. It has salaried representatives in 40 regular sales markets and in 10 auction markets. In minor markets it employs brokers to handle its affairs.

Portugal and Brazil Plan Exchange of Rare Papers

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 21 (By U. P.)—Negotiations for the exchange of rare, old historical documents are now under way between the Governments of Brazil and Portugal, it was learned Sunday. By the exchange, the two Governments hope to gain possession of precious manuscripts dealing with the relationship between Brazil and Portugal when the former was an empire.

According to present plans, the National Museum here would be stripped of most of the documents which came to Brazil during the régime of Emperors Pedro I and II, while the Torre do Tombo, in Lisbon, would yield to this country its historical papers.

Among the more important documents to be returned to Portugal would be the peace pact between Portugal and France in the early eighteenth century, and Portuguese documents of Joao VI at the time he fled from Lisbon before the advance of Napoleon's troops.

14 Cotton Mills Merge in South

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GASTONIA, N. C.—What is said to be the largest combed yarn manufacturing concern in the world, controlling 300,000 spindles, was completed with the merger of 14 cotton mills in the two Carolinas into a $17,500,000 corporation to be known as Textiles, Inc. The directors of the various units gave their approval at a meeting here. Gastonia will be the headquarters of the new concern. Approval of the stockholders is expected to be perfunctory.

The merger is aimed at economy of operation through ready adjustment of production to market changes and through economy in operation and marketing of the company's products.

The mills involved are the Arkray Mills, Gastonia; Arlington Cotton Mills, Gastonia; Cora Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain; Elizabeth Mills, Inc., Charlotte; Gray Manufacturing Company, Gastonia; Merco Mills, Inc., Lincolnton; Mutual Cotton Mills, Gastonia; Myers Mill, Inc., Gastonia; Myrtle Mills, Inc., Gastonia; Osceola Mills, Inc., Gastonia; Priscilla Mills, Inc., Ranlo; Seminole Cotton Mills, Gastonia; Victory Yarn Mills, Gastonia, and Winget Yarn Mills, Gastonia.

The mills for the merged concern to acquire are: Dilling Cotton Mill, Kings Mountain; Flint Manufacturing Company, Gastonia; Helen Yarn Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.; Lockmore Cotton Mills, York, S. C.; Ridge Mills, Inc., Gastonia, and Eymojo Yarn Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Florida Hears Plans For Reforestation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARIANNA, Fla. — Conservation and reforestation of Florida forests was the main topic discussed at the Florida commercial forestry conference here.

M. J. Roess of Jacksonville, Fla., appointed to be general chairman of the conference, said: "This commercial forestry conference is the most important undertaking to be launched in Florida and this is the first effort made to emphasize its importance in such a manner."

The reforestation of unused lands was stressed. It was pointed out that much of the land now lying idle could be cultivated for pulpwood. J. Ben Wand, editor of the Southern Lumber Journal, said, "There is a valuable strip of land in the northern part of Florida, extending across the State, that is the best soil in the country for a quick second growth of soft pine. This makes excellent pulpwood, and, as the wood grows fast, it is a profitable business."

The Florida commercial forestry conference was widely attended by leaders in forest products, lumbermen, turpentine operators, and business men of the State. The conference was sponsored by the Florida State Chamber of Commerce and the Florida Forest Association.

OCEAN-GOING SHIP TO HAVE LAW COURSE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

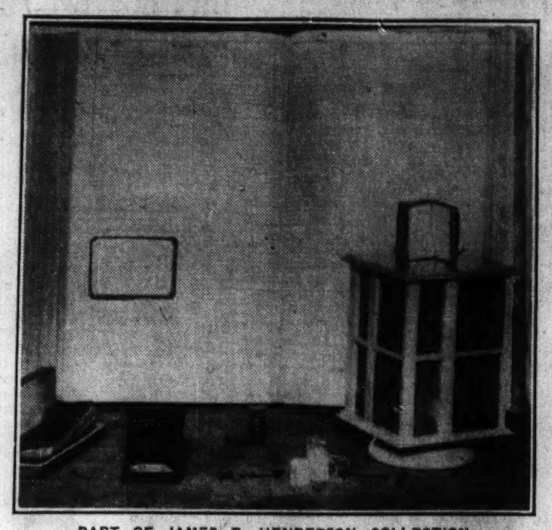
NEW YORK, April 21—The first floating post graduate school for the study of law will be launched here this summer when the steamship France, of the French Line, leaves New York for Havre on July 6 with facilities for courses in international, common and civil law, it was announced by line officials yesterday.

The ocean-going school is proposed, officials said, to meet the needs of American lawyers who wish to travel during their vacation, and would welcome the opportunity to pursue post-graduate studies en route.

AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATIONS

New passenger automobile registrations in 32 states in March totaled 116,131, an increase of 43.5 per cent over February, but only 65.2 per cent of the number registered in March of 1930

Pee-wee Books May Solve Issue Of Libraries for Cliff Dwellers



PART OF JAMES D. HENDERSON COLLECTION

Note the Large Book in Background in Comparison With Shakespeare's Complete Works in 40 Volumes in Miniature Bookcase. A Copy of Miniature Hamlet Against the First Folio. "A" Is the Smallest Book Printed in Movable Type and Is Compared With "B," a Thimble and Thread and Needle.

Nowadays when city dwellers live in pueblos, or what they prefer to call apartments, they are neither amazed nor shocked when they find no shelves provided for books and no space available for book shelves.

The public library now supplies the needs of millions of readers and large valuable collections of books are being turned over to public libraries to administer.

One man, however, has solved the problem of having as many books as he wants in the smallest possible space and in such form that several dozen of them in one of his pockets are imperceptible. That man is James D. Henderson, who spends his days in his Boston real estate office and by night produces an XLIVMOS book lovers' magazine, receives bibelots from all over the world, rearranges his collection of over 3000 books, and reads with the aid of a small but powerful magnifying glass the books he loves best.

Mr. Henderson began collecting XLIVMOS in earnest about three years ago. He had at the time in his possession a complete set of Shakespeare in forty miniature volumes and today he is reputed to have the largest Lilliputian library in the world.

Some choice items from his library are now on view at the Kirstein Branch of the Boston Public Library. Occupying the most conspicuous place, if so tiny a book can be said to occupy a conspicuous place, what is said to be the smallest book in the world, printed from movable type, a book eleven-sixteenths of an inch long by seven-sixteenths of an inch wide by four-sixteenths of an inch thick, entitled "Galileo a Cristina di Lorena," being a letter from Galileo written about 1614 to Cristina of Lorraine, Dowager Grand Duchess of Tuscany. In this treatise he defends the Copernican theory against theological objections.

Among the Japanese items are several little books which are supposed to provide answers to every question under the sun. These, Japanese students are said to hide in their sleeves when taking examinations.

The Law of Moses is contained in a tiny gold case with a ring at the back which can be attached to a watch chain.

Should a Muhammadan stroll into the library he will find many copies of the Koran at his disposal, three of the most beautifully bound volumes being contained in David Bryce's snuff box.

Now David Bryce was a bookseller in Glasgow who became a publisher in 1876. Realizing the ordinary person's keen enjoyment of novelties, he started to print and publish Lilliputian books in attractive bindings. Among the hundreds of titles he published in wee form are what are declared to be the smallest dictionary and the smallest Bible in the world. His press is represented in the collection by the New Testament, beautifully bound in red morocco, which is inclosed in a small leather case, Tennyson's and burns's poems, the smallest dictionary and Gray's Elegy and a Bhakavadgita in Sanskrit.

Mr. Henderson is himself a publisher of a newspaper devoted to the interests of collectors of miniature books. Its title is the News Letter of the LXIVMOS. This attractive sheet is printed in London, Paris, Leipzig, Vancouver, B. C., Chicago, Seattle or Brookline, Mass., acording to the requests of printers for the honor of getting out an issue.

Having viewed the exhibition of miniature books, one finds that even though he may live in a hotel room, he can find a place for his private library—a box five inches square does not occupy much space and 60 books will furnish reading matter for a considerable period of time.

The difficulty at present is to find the books the ordinary person wants to enjoy as books rather than as bibelots.

Ruth Nichols Plans Solo Atlantic Trip

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Ruth Nichols within two weeks will attempt the first woman's solo flight across the Atlantic, Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin, her aeronautical adviser said today.

In the red monoplane which she flew at a speed of 210 miles an hour at Detroit a week ago, she will take off from Harbor Grace, N. F., to follow the Lindbergh trail to Paris.

The airplane, which belongs to the Crossley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, is being overhauled at the New Jersey aircraft factory of Colonel Chamberlain, who, it is said, vainly tried to dissuade her from the attempt.

The plane's Wasp motor is being tested at the plant of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company, Hartford, Conn.

Miss Nichols, tall, slender and in her middle 20's, started flying less than five years ago. Before that she was known only as a society girl.

She and Miss Elinor Smith now are regarded as the two outstanding women pilots in the United States. Miss Nichols has set four records.

DRY PUBLICITY SURVEY ENDS, WOODCOCK SAYS

DENVER, Colo., April 21 (AP)—Col. Amos W. Woodcock, director of prohibition enforcement, announced last night failure of Congress to appropriate funds for the federal bureau's Factual Surveys will necessitate discontinuance of the publication.

Colonel Woodcock said that while the collection of information on enforcement would not be discontinued, efforts to push dry publicity would be abandoned July 1, so far as the surveys were concerned. The last survey was published yesterday.

VENEZUELA CELEBRATES

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 21 (By U. P.)—Venezuela celebrated the 121st anniversary of its independence Sunday. Crowds visited the National Pantheon and the house where Simon Bolivar, South American "Liberator," was born. Congress held a special session to commemorate the occasion.

Rockefeller Repairs Historic Building

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Work on the Christopher Wren building of William and Mary College, under restoration by John D. Rockefeller Jr., since the summer of 1929, will be finished by May 1, it is announced. The cost of this restoration, it is said, will amount to about $750,000. The historic main building, dating from 1694, burned three times and now, being beautifully refitted and made fireproof, is the most historically interesting academic structure in America, being older than the buildings at Harvard University.

Colonel John Page, immigrant and ancestor of the Virginia Pages, was the prime mover in 1691 for the establishment of the institution, and Dr. James Blair, commissary of the Bishop of London, was sent to England to secure a charter for a college, to be founded for the purpose of educating ministers for the established church in Virginia, and for teaching Indians the Christian religion.

On April 29 and May 2, the Wren building will be open to the public, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of Bruton Church, coöperating with the Wakefield Memorial Association and the Virginia Colonial Dames of America.

STUDENT WINS TRIP TO EUROPE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 21—Mildred Hedin, a student in the State Teachers College at Buffalo, has been awarded first prize, a trip to Europe, for her thesis in the third national contest on the League of Nations for teachers' colleges and normal schools, it was announced here today by Dr. Thomas Alexander of Teachers College, chairman of the committee on award.

The contest was held under the auspices of the educational committee of the League of Nations Association. The subject of Miss Hedin's thesis was "A review of major world problems and events of the past six months, their relation to the League of Nations and suggestions for presentation to students."

New York Central Speeds Up Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 21—Another 20-hour New York-Chicago train has been added to the New York Central Lines' fleet of fast trains effective April 26, making five trains running on this schedule in each direction. The new train will be the Iroquois, which will leave New York at 10:40 p. m. (eastern standard time) and reach Chicago at 5:40 the next evening to connect with the overnight trains from that point to the Twin Cities, Kansas City and Omaha.

Several other trains have been placed on faster schedule in the railroad's new time card, while the Advance Twentieth Century Limited will be set forward to leave New York at 1:45 p. m. and Chicago at 11:40 a. m.

Catering to the traffic on trains with lower extra-fare charges, the railroad will schedule a new service leaving New York at 12:40 p. m. reaching Chicago at 11 a. m., and another to leave New York at 5:30 p. m. and arrive in Chicago at 4:58 p. m.

From Montreal, the Canadian, operated in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific, will be cut to a schedule of 18¼ hours to Chicago, and the eastbound train will also be expedited substantially. The New York-Montreal trains will conform to daylight saving time during the summer months.

The regular fleet of fast trains will continue to operate on the same schedules, other than the Advance Century, these comprising the regular Twentieth Century Limited, the Commodore Vanderbilt, the Wolverine, as well as others which take more than 20 hours for the journey.

Improvements in equipment of trains include the addition of an observation car to the Fifth Avenue Special eastbound. Three through trains to St. Louis will be operated, including the North Shore Limited, leaving New York at noon; the Southwestern Limited at 6:29 p. m., and the Iroquois at 10:40 p. m.

Marine Sergeant Wins Navy Cross Star

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—A Navy Cross star was awarded yesterday to Gunnery Sergeant William A. Lee for service in Nicaragua, Dec. 11 to Dec. 20, 1930. He had previously received the Navy Cross for Nicaraguan service.

The citation mentioned "great courage and skill as a leader" in conducting patrols through hostile country and "defeating the bandits in three successive contacts." Sergeant Lee was born at Ward Hill, Mass. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1918 and has had continuous service since that date. He resides at Haverhill, Mass.

EDITORS' HELP REQUESTED IN RADIO PROBLEM

Associated Press Members Vary in Opinions on News Broadcasting

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Members of the Associated Press discussed at their annual meeting yesterday the radio broadcasting of news gathered by the organization and instructed officers and directors of the Associated Press to "meet with every sympathy and attempt to correct evils in the radio situation, about which representations probably will be made to it and other news organizations."

The resolution regarding news broadcasting was offered by Charles H. Taylor, of the Boston Globe, and was passed unanimously after more than an hour of discussion of the relations between newspapers and radio.

Jerome D. Barnum of the Syracuse Post-Standard, objected to the use of Associated Press dispatches in commercial radio programs, and Talbot Patrick of the Goldsboro (N. C.) News-Argus, said newspapers not associated with radio stations felt the edge was taken off the news when it was broadcast, either under newspaper auspices or otherwise.

Adolph Ochs of the New York Times, suggested the remedy lay in the hands of the newspapers individually.

Col. Robert R. McCormick of the Chicago Tribune believed "news is a small percentage of the competition we feel" from radio stations, and said the Tribune did not publish radio programs. He suggested other newspapers might refrain from publishing programs except as paid advertising.

Walter M. Harrison of the Oklahoma City Times and the Oklahoman expressed the conviction that broadcasting news increases newspaper circulation.

A number of publishers believed the broadcasting of news involved factors outside the realm of the Associated Press and suggested that since the subject was to be taken up this week by the American Newspaper Publishers Association a group from that body might communicate its conclusions to the Associated Press and other press associations.

The meeting adopted amendments to the by-laws of the Associated Press making them conform to business laws of New York State, which now permit corporations, as well as individuals, to belong to membership organizations.

The annual report of Kent Cooper, general manager, was a record of continued expansion and perfection of the Associated Press. New leased wire trunk lines have been run into Latin-American countries, European bureaus have been enlarged and the volume of domestic news has been increased. The Associated Press now has 1297 members, the largest number in its history.

"Perhaps the outstanding development of the year has been in the financial service," Mr. Cooper said. "Effort was made during the business depression to report news as it occurred, without shrinking from the unfavorable aspects and at the same time without creating undue alarm among newspaper readers. The success of this effort has been indicated by the commendation of a large part of the membership."

The board of directors of the Associated Press today elected the following officers:

President, Frank B. Noyes, Washington, D. C., Star, reëlected.

First vice-president, Paul Patterson, Baltimore, Md., Sun.

Second vice-president, George B. Longan, Kansas City, Mo., Star.

Secretary, Kent Cooper.

Assistant secretary, Jackson S. Elliott.

Treasurer, J. R. Youatt.

Executive committee: Frank B. Noyes, Adolph S. Ochs, New York Times; E. H. Baker, Cleveland Plain-Dealer; E. Lansing Ray, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Robert McLean, Philadelphia, Pa., Bulletin; Clark Howell, Atlanta, Ga., Constitution, and B. H. Anthony, New Bedford, Mass., Standard, reëlected and Richard Hocker, Springfield, Mass., Republican, as an additional member.

The following directors of the Associated Press were reëlected for terms of three years each:

Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution.

Elbert H. Baker, Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Stuart H. Perry, Adrian (Mich.) Daily Telegram.

J. R. Knowland, Oakland (Calif.) Tribune.

Richard Hooker, Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Court Upholds Right To Sue Bank Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 20—The right of stockholders of the closed Bank of United States to sue directors of the institution on the grounds of mismanagement was upheld in an opinion by Peter A. Hatting, Justice of the New York State Supreme Court, handed down on April 18. In making his decision, Justice Hatting denied a motion of John W. Davis, attorney for Isidor Kresel, counsel and director of the bank, to dismiss the action on the ground that only the State Superintendent of Banks had the legal right to bring suit against the officials of an institution taken over by him.

Justice Hatting held that the right of stockholders to sue was not limited by the banking laws, as was the right of depositors. The proceedings were instituted by Charles Frank, a stockholder, who sued for $100,000,000. Upon the announcement of this decision Daniel W. Blumenthal, counsel for the Bank of United States Independent Stockholders' and Depositors' Protective Association, announced he would appeal a decision of Louis A. Valente, State Supreme Court Justice, dismissing a $50,000,000 suit brought by stockholders against the directors.

Figures arrived at as the result of an audit of the bank have revealed that the assets are $185,000,000, and claims of depositors amount to $137,000,000. Of the $185,000,000 assets, there is available in cash $50,000,000. The remainder includes $65,000,000 in municipal bonds, $15,000,000 in commercial paper, $10,000,000 in negotiable securities, and $45,000,000 frozen assets.

PITTSBURGH ON LAST CRUISE

MANILA, April 21 (AP)—After serving nearly six years as flagship of the United States Asiatic fleet and more than 26 years as part of the American sea forces, the cruiser Pittsburgh sails tonight for Norfolk, Va., via Suez and Europe, for decommissioning.

FRANCE HONORS 37 CITIES WHICH MET ITS FLIERS

Bids Mayors and Wives to Paris for Five Weeks' Trip All Expenses Paid

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 20—Mayors of 37 cities in the United States who welcomed the French transatlantic fliers, Dieudonne Coste and Maurice Bellonte, when they made a good-will tour of this country by air last year, have been invited to visit France as guests of the French Government for the opening of the International Colonial and Overseas Possession Exposition in Paris next month.

Official invitations were mailed to the mayors and their wives yesterday, according to Rene Racover, who came here from France to arrange for the visit. M. Racover said the party would leave here on board the Ile De France of the French Line on May 15 and would return to this country on the same vessel five weeks later. All expenses to and from Paris will be defrayed.

Mayor Walker received one of the invitations, but it was said that he would be unable to accept it because he has just returned home from a month's vacation in California and is engaged at present with the inquiry into his administration. The list follows:

Mayors James M. Curley, Boston; Anton J. Cermak, Chicago; Harry Mackey, Philadelphia; John C. Porter, Los Angeles; John D. Marshall, Cleveland, O.; Victor J. Miller, St. Louis, Mo.; William F. Broenig, Baltimore, Md.; Angelo J. Rossi, San Francisco; Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee; F. Murphy, Detroit; William F. Kunze, Minneapolis; T. Semmes Walmsley, New Orleans; Bryce C. Smith, Kansas City; Frank Edwards, Seattle; Reginald H. Sullivan, Indianapolis; W. B. Harrison, Louisville; G. L. Baker, Portland, Ore.; Gerard Bundlie, St. Paul; James L. Key, Atlanta.

Mayors Benjamin F. Stapleton, Denver; J. Waddy Tate, Dallas; C. M. Chambers, San Antonio; S. W. Overton, Memphis; Richard L. Metcalfe, Omaha; R. B. Marvin, Syracuse; Walter C. Dean, Oklahoma City; J. F. Bright, Richmond; Walter E. Batterson, Hartford; John F. Bowman, Salt Lake City; Frederick W. Donnelly, Trenton; R. E. Thomason, El Paso; George W. Coan Jr., Winston Salem; J. H. Bayliss, Pensacola; Franklin D. Lane, Phoenix, Ariz.; James P. Pope, Boise City, Ida., A. P. Gray, Pasco, Wash.

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Free Wheeling, pioneered by Studebaker, has swept the nation. Other motor car builders have adopted it—notably Pierce-Arrow and Lincoln. Others will follow.

But right now, in a Free Wheeling Commander, you can enjoy the thrill of unfettered travel, carried instead of harried by the force of momentum!

You will enjoy it doubly, because it will save you 15 to 20% on gasoline and oil. Out of each 10,000 miles you travel, the Commander's velvet 101-horsepower engine works but 8,000 miles.

You will shift silently, easily, without touching the clutch. Public highway and traffic officials from coast to coast have pronounced Studebaker's Free Wheeling with positive gear control a distinct contribution to highway safety.

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Other Commander Models range in price from $1585 to $1730 at the factory.

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WOMAN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

From Hobby to Profession

By ALIDA VREELAND

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STARTING as a helpful friend and neighbor to those who wanted their gardens to grow, Mrs. John Walton Paris of New York City has within a few years become one of the foremost authorities and lecturers on gardens in the United States. As her work has progressed, Mrs. Paris has found an ever-increasing number of people eager for instruction. Today, largely as a result of her enthusiasm and persistent efforts among the nation's small horticulturists, the problems of the local garden may now command national attention.

As a descendant of old Kentucky and Virginia families, Mrs. Paris' girlhood was passed amid gardens of surpassing beauty. But unlike many who are content to enjoy such surroundings with the eyes alone, she developed a keen interest in their planning and construction. Some years afterward, when she went to Flushing, L. I., her years of study and training enabled her to arrange small gardens of unusual charm around a new development of small houses in that section. While she was carrying on this work many of the neighbors dropped around informally to watch her plant and transplant.

This prompted Mrs. Paris to form a local garden club. But that this small organization should be the forerunner of a national movement, was far beyond the dreams of the founder. "However," said Mrs. Paris, "I have learned that as love for our work grows, we grow and so does the work. Personally I have a great reverence for nature. In a way, I am a true gypsy, for I love living outdoors. I have observed, too, that wholesome interest in gardens has brought sunshine and happiness into many lives. Homes have been made more attractive inside and people have dressed better, due to the cheering effect of developing beautiful landscapes.

Mrs. Paris' hobby has always been the small garden. People with wealth do not require her kind of help, whereas rock gardens and the small backyard varieties planned on an intimate scale are urgently needed to make our communities more lovely, she believes.

A Government Matter

She stressed the importance of each state's taking up the problem of gardening individually so that trees could be planted along the highways. She also spoke of the necessity of each state's studying its own climatic conditions as an aid to plant life and to the beauty of the countryside. Six years ago New York State had only 18 garden clubs while today there are over 100. Roadside conditions, she said, had noticeable improved during this time, owing to the concerted efforts put forth by each organization. These state-wide activities also brought about the formation by Mrs. Paris of the New York State Federation of Garden Clubs, of which she is now past and honorary president.

Her ambition to put gardening on a national scale was realized last year when she went to Washington to help organize the National Council of State Garden Club Federations. With a nation-wide organization to back them, the members intend to have a voice in national affairs pertaining to forestry and floral conditions. They also aim to combat restrictions such as "Quarantine No. 37," against the importation of Holland bulbs.

Besides the formation of garden clubs, Mrs. Paris' work has influenced other women's clubs to appoint garden committees. These coöperate with schools and other civic organizations to help educate the public in the care of trees and plants and in promoting a general impulse toward the cultivation of beauty. They have also become instrumental in the passage of conservation laws. Junior garden clubs, too, have sprung up in large numbers in the past few years.

Foreign Study

Because of constant inquiries and a growing curiosity about foreign gardens, especially those of England, Mrs. Paris organized a tour of France, Holland and England last year for the purpose of studying their gardens. Her party, composed of 24 presidents and members of garden clubs, found those of England most inspirational and adaptable to the needs of the average American house plan. Mrs. Paris incidentally is also a member of the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

This year when the writer met Mrs. Paris she was en route to Cadiz with a second group to explore the beauties of Spanish and Italian gardens. As it was her first trip to Spain, she counted on acquiring many fresh ideas from that country, where the gardens are as distinctive as the people themselves.

With the gardens of Italy she is well acquainted and divides them into two classes. Those of northern Italy are noted for their masses of brilliant color in flower and foliage. Toward the south the architectural gardens prevail, with fountains and statuary in abundance. Engineering as well as horticulture plays an important rôle in the architectural Italian gardens.

In planning gardens, Mrs. Paris said, one should suit the garden to the type of house it surrounds. Four cardinal points given for the making of a successful garden were fitness, convenience, privacy and beauty. Among her garden "don'ts," Mrs. Paris emphasized the cement walk. The hard cement path, she feels, is absolutely ruinous to the achievement of anything artistic in a garden. Old brick, stepping flagstones or finely crushed stone she suggested as a far more satisfactory means of approach to the suburban garden.

A MAGNATE IN THE PUBLICATIONS FIELD — Bonney
Madame Paul Dupuy, Newspaper Publisher.

This woman, born in New York, then Helen Browne, is now the widow of a French Senator and directs the policies of 12 leading newspapers and magazines in France. These include three dailies, two in Paris and one in the Pyrenees, a fashion publication, a handicraft magazine, a periodical devoted to natural science, three illustrated weeklies, a travel, a current events and a motion picture magazine.

Window Display Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WOMEN window display managers who have risen to the top of the profession are few and far between. They are even scarce in stores selling exclusively to women.

In an eastern city there is a progressive furniture house. A charming and capable woman has charge of the windows. How she won her way step by step is told in her own words:

"What you are up against is the fact that the retailer has never employed a woman before in that capacity. He also dismisses you from his mind because he does not feel you are physically capable. Mentally, yes. But the argument fades away when you remind him that few display artists do the actual moving of heavy props; either an assistant or stock boy attend to this labor.

"I have long had artistic inclinations, but as there were no advertising agencies or manufacturers in our town, I had few opportunities to commercialize them. I love this town and hated to move away to bigger fields. I sensed that I would have a hard time landing a job in a store as a window artist. I was a part-time salesgirl in a department store and hung around the display studio as often as I felt it expedient. I admitted complete ignorance of the subject, but explained to the display manager that I wanted to learn the craft from the bottom up. He must have regarded me as a nuisance, but before I outstayed my welcome the busy Christmas season was just beginning and I was then sufficiently experienced to lend a hand and reduce his overtime efforts. He contrived, too, to get me on the pay roll during this busy season as 'extra help.' And as the Christmas displays were in before the busy season in the store began, it did not conflict with my humble job behind the counter. After Christmas, when I was laid off the sales force, I spent two weeks in Chicago taking a course at a window display instruction school. I heard of a manufacturer who trained store sales people from of charge; so it was to this firm that I went.

Staged Campaign

"When I returned home I started my subtle campaign on the local merchants. I did not 'ask for a job.' I sold myself by the preliminary strategy of suggesting how different stores might improve their windows. When a crude display in a window made me unhappy, I wrote a nice letter to the firm, in the capacity of a local observer, mentioning, incidentally, that I had had such and such experience.

"What annoyed me in one instance was a garden scene, in which a wax mannequin was parading in her lingerie! No woman would make such a mistake.

"In another case an electrical dealer had a model kitchen reproduced in the show window. It was supposed to demonstrate to the modern housewife how to save mileage; yet the kitchen cabinet was placed in a corner against the swinging door of the living room, making it impossible for her to work unhampered.

"A third letter was inspired by a trim that was too immaculate to be convincing. It represented a man's bedroom on the eve of his vacation, with the man adding, before the mirror, the finishing touches to his attire. Cravats hung on the usual store kind of racks; shirts were draped on bust forms; while collars were piled on pyramids of cartons. I proposed that the orthodox store props be scrapped in the interests of actuality. I pointed out that it would be a decided improvement if the chiffonier drawers were left partly open; the shirts, underwear, and hosiery peeking out with studied carelessness, and that a few neckties be draped over the side of the chiffonier mirror. A partly filled traveling bag might stand on the floor, and the bed be littered with odds and ends of the man's attire.

Nibbles Here and There

"Occasionally a store owner nibbled at my 'line' and invited me to come down and interpret my suggestions. Because I did not ask or expect any financial reward, and refused it when it was offered, I sometimes induced the retailer to intrust me with a forthcoming display, when he wanted something special.

"But what really put me on the local retailing map was the occasion when a furniture store (now my employers) promoted a contest in cooperation with the local Women's Club, of which I was a member. For two weeks the six windows of the firm were placed at the disposal of club women, who competed for the privilege of producing the best model furnished room setting. We had complete run of the firm's stock. I won the first prize with a very homey sun parlor, which embodied some of my pet interior decorating ideas. As out-of-town men were the judges, I feel that it was not a question of favoritism.

"Merchants in a small town do get together and talk about business matters, and this incident undoubtedly brought things to the clinching point, for two weeks later I donned a colorful smock and started radically to change the furniture store's windows.

"Any business woman with window display ambitions will do best if she concentrates on what are regarded as 'feminine' stores, I feel. Furniture, jewelry, electrical, floral and housewares stores, and women's specialty shops are the most promising. The pay is not large, but it is higher than a salesgirl's or stenographer's, and in the case of working for a small store where there is not enough to do to keep her full time, she can undertake occasional assignments for noncompeting establishments.

"But it's a long climb and no store position is too humble as a stop-gap while establishing yourself."

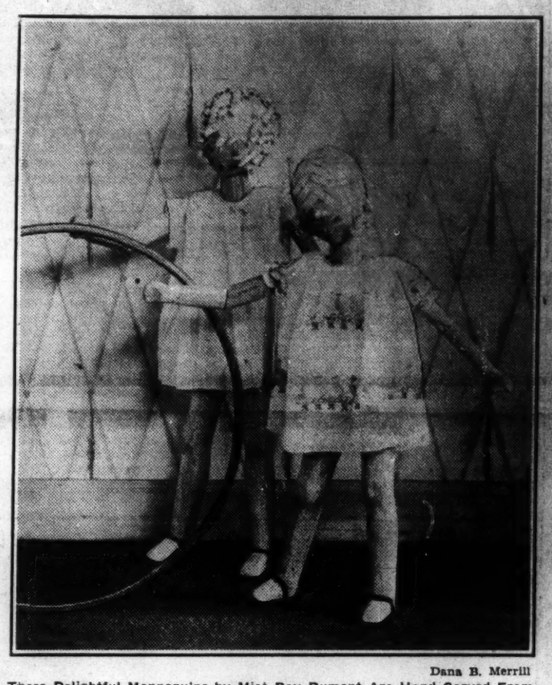
A New Kind of Mannequin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IT SEEMS incongruous to apply the word "dummy" to the delightful and humorous little mannequins designed by Miss Ray Dumont to display children's clothes.

Miss Dumont, then a girl in her early twenties, was the first person completely to revolutionize the old method of showing little frocks and coats for youngsters. This she did by producing whimsical, charming figures, modernistic in design and remarkably vital and full of the character of sparkling childhood. These are now used by many progressive stores instead of wax figures.



Dana B. Merrill
These Delightful Mannequins by Miss Ray Dumont Are Hand-Carved From Wood and the Hair Is of Wood Shavings.

When Miss Dumont first left the art school she joined the great army of fashion artists, specializing in children's apparel. However, this profession did not entirely satisfy her. Nevertheless, it was her interest in children's fashions that first led her to Paris and there she got her inspiration. At the International Exposition of Decorative Arts she saw figures of children which made her realize what might be done by an artist who would use sawdust and cloth as a medium. Her practical mind told her that the type of figure she had conceived might have a distinct value in the commercial world, so she could hardly wait to get back to her small studio in New York to begin to carry out her plan.

The First Children

Setting to work with scissors and cloth, sawdust and chamois, she began to experiment. After many days of patient work, the first Dumont mannequin stood before her—a life-sized tot of three years with big blue eyes and wool hair. Full of whimsical expression and animation, only the hand of a real artist could have brought her into existence. She was a dainty little figure that it would be impossible to reproduce by machinery.

The manager of a Fifth Avenue store, long famous for apparel for the smart set's younger members, immediately realized the attraction such figures, dressed in charming frocks, would have in a window of his shop, and he was glad to sign a contract for a number of the figurines.

The first were made like life-sized rag dolls, with chamois skin used as their outer covering. This fabric being pliant and stretchable, it lent itself beautifully to kneading with the fingers to express the anatomy of chubby little boys and girls. The heaviest kind of yarn was employed for the hair and sewed on in ringlets or in straight lines.

When the first group appeared on Fifth Avenue, it caused quite an excitement among the window shoppers. Never had they seen anything so fascinating; bizarre, perhaps, yet absolutely full of the character of childhood. Many people formed a habit of stopping each week to see every new development in the staging of Miss Dumont's vital little figures.

Knew About Circus

In the spring, when the big circus came to New York, the mannequins knew all about it. The back drop of their Fifth Avenue window suggested the outside of a circus tent, with posters placed hither and yon. In front of the door stood a man-sized mannequin, a very characteristic circus barker, surrounded by children mannequins of various ages. Each little figure was dressed in the smart frocks and coats featured for the spring.

Many readers are familiar with the goat and pony carts in the Champs Elysées, Paris, on which the small Parisienne spends her sous for a ride. To the entertainment of Fifth Avenue, this characteristic scene in Paris appeared in one of the shop windows with a number of the Dumont mannquins taking a ride in little carts, also made in her studio.

The dolls first produced in chamois were given playmates made of wool jersey, which, odd though they are in detail, have a touching quality which has made an appeal for some years not only in New York but also in some of the larger cities in the West and North.

The latest designs are mannequins carved by hand out of wood, and these, also, are a marked success. Their hair is made of wood shavings, a delightfully whimsical idea in itself.

One of her window pictures which will long be remembered was designed during the autumn when all the younger fashionables are excited over the Dog Show. This tableau was developed entirely in wood. Across the back came a row of kennels, showing dogs of various breeds, their pedigrees, however, reaching only as far back as the Dumont studio. Probably the black French poodle with his ruff and tufts made of dyed wood shavings, made the biggest hit of them all. In the foreground were smartly dressed child mannequins with bobbed shavings for hair.

Thus week by week the pageant goes on. Each group is always original and full of imagination, whether it be an elderly sailor with a string of children about him, to whom he is clearly spinning yarns of the days when whaling was a great adventure or sailors were apt to be cast ashore on a real desert island; or an illustration of a nursery rhyme, such as Ba-a- Ba-a- Black Sheep, displaying mannequins capering about advertising cozy woolen underwear and sweaters.

Indeed, as one of the bystanders remarked recently, all Miss Dumont does should be classed in the realm of real art. Thus it does sem a pity that her products are made in perishable materials. They are well worth preserving.

Needlework Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

ONE of Adelaide's daily papers, the News, asked the question recently, "Is the art of needlework declining?" and then proceeded to answer it by a very interesting interview with a high authority. She She is Olive M. Laffer, who is in charge of the dressmaking class at that wonderfully popular and important institution, the South Australian School of Mines. Most happy are Miss Laffer's observations. She gives an emphatic negative to the contention that there is either a lack of support for the old vogue of needlework or of a falling off in skill.

The point of the article in the News was that in the days of our grandmothers every properly brought-up girl included proficiency in needlework as one of her essential qualifications as a prospective housewife. Of course, there were few distractions in those long-ago days compared with those which tempt modern maidens from their homes. The young girl then was able to devote many hours to the fashioning of garments for herself, or to embroidering for the household. But, despite the outdoor attractions of today, it is shown by Miss Laffer that nine out of every ten girls in South Australia could pass an exhaustive examination in almost any branch of needlecraft.

Needle Classes Are Overcrowded

Within the last few years, says Miss Laffer, girls have improved wonderfully in the art of dressmaking. The average girl takes to it far more quickly than did the one of 10 years ago. She goes to the class for the purpose of learning, not to make one or two garments, and she devotes herself to her work earnestly and seriously.

In Miss Laffer's classes there are 400 girls every week, and some young married women, who are learning to make clothes for themselves and their children. There are classes five nights in the week and the school cannot accommodate all who wish to join. There is a waiting list from one year's end to the next. Handiwork is encouraged wherever possible, and most of the students design their own dresses and ornament them with smocking and embroidery.

Some of the students seem born needlewomen. The most intricate stitches present no difficulties to them; others acquire the knowledge by close application to essentials, and by sheer perseverance master the difficulties of hemming, felling, gathering, knitting, crocheting and all the other mysteries of this feminine occupation. In most schools certain times are set apart for sewing lessons. Infants in the kindergarten learn to make their first stitches with colored wools and silks. Older girls avail themselves of the advantages of a course in dressmaking or millinery at domestic arts centers, or are apprenticed to establishments where tailoring and similar tasks form the curriculum.

Daughters of parents who give them a dress allowance with a stern reminder that they must not exceed it, have discovered that, given nimble fingers and average intelligence, they can make £1 do the work of £2 if they make their own garments.

Revival of Old Fashion

It has been found by Miss Laffer and others who have studied the development of the art that there is a distinct revival of some forms of needlecraft practiced by former generations. What grandmothers did, the girls of 1930 are doing with equal skill. Social writers in the press record how the appearance of the rooms of many modern Australian homes is enhanced by tapestry-covered chairs, stools and screens. The old art of woolwork is being again diligently pursued, and it is no uncommon sight to see women of all ages plying needle and thread on a piece of canvas, which eventually assumes an artistic and harmoniously colored design.

Then, there are the workers in fine linen. In numerous homes are to be seen exquisitely worked and embroidered supper or breakfast cloths, doilies and dainty handkerchiefs of such fine workmanship as to be beyond criticism.

The great feature of the recent All-Australia exhibition in Adelaide was the charm and extent of the display of needlework, which occupied a large part of the commodious basement of the exhibition building. If anything proved the revival of the old art it was that wonderful show, and the fascination of the competition was such that women went to the big commercial festival to spend the afternoon or evening looking at nothing else. The peculiar attraction about the display was that here was shown in contrast the work of grandmothers and of modern girls. While the younger set certainly revealed a remarkable aptitude for the artistic intricacies of needlework, the star exhibit came from a woman of over 80 years whose magnificent cloth exhibited the delicacy and grace achieved by the needle in the days when Victoria was Queen.

Dana B. Merrill
Mannequin of Chamois. There Are Others of Wool Jersey.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE clubs belonging to the eastern district of Zonta International have recently held a district conference in Boston, Mass. Some of the branches of this organization have taken a particular piece of work upon which they have centered their efforts, notably the Boston branch, which has for four years directed its efforts toward studying, and, if possible, adjusting the problem of the older worker in business. A report of this work to date has enlisted the interest of the international organization and may be incorporated in a definite program of work for all Zonta clubs at the coming convention, to be held in Cleveland, O., June 18, 19 and 20.

This project aims toward reeducating those who, because of changes in business administration, mergers or consolidations among business concerns, or for other reasons, find themselves out of employment. These people must frequently start in an entirely new line of business. The training and readjustments required in such cases are the subject of this study and service.

* * *

This project supplements very nicely the splendid work done by women's clubs in coöperation with the President's Emergency Committee for Employment. In many cases this work has been temporary but may well lead to the kind of training contemplated by Zontians for preparing those unemployed to obtain permanent positions.

There has been a wide variety of activity in the women's division of this national committee. Some clubs have conducted what has been known as an "Odd-Job Campaign." Club members have undertaken to find such unusual or timely jobs as might assist in bridging the time until permanent work could be found. Some have pledged themselves to furnish a definite number of hours of work for a definite number of days a week. A wide variety of jobs have been "unearthed," such as refiling and rewriting old recipe files, reading aloud, assisting in entertaining and shopping, acting as governesses, typing, correcting manuscripts and the usual domestic service and house cleaning. It is doubtless true that many homes have been surprised at the early date of house cleaning this year and at the thoroughness with which the task is being completed. Several women admit that rooms in their homes have been papered much sooner than they had anticipated because of their desire to furnish work for someone, and they add that it has been the most satisfactory "clean-up campaign" in which they have ever participated.

* * *

In small communities it has been easy to get in touch with those seeking employment and those wishing assistance by what has been called a "friend to friend" or "neighbor to neighbor" plan. In larger places the work has been established in some central building and women have coöperated in many different ways. In some cases women have established their own bureaus where the work has been confined to finding employment for women only.

To list those organizations which have coöperated in this national work would be to give a complete list of practically all organized women in the country. It has been said that this work has demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt the fact that organization is the only way in which a situation such as that of the past winter can be met. Individuals may do much to relieve individual situations, but the concerted effort of well-organized numbers can better handle larger situations.

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Near you there is a store where you will enjoy choosing a whole wardrobe of these flattering Matrix fashions not only for sports but for every daytime occasion. Write for new Fashion Announcement. E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N.Y. Matrix Style Studio: 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

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* * * *A vital influence* IN THE LIVES OF OVER 2,600,000 MODERN WOMEN

"The happiest women have no history"

To the Editor's desk there came this mildly protesting letter from a woman in Nebraska:

"RECENTLY you published in the Journal an article on love and marriage by a famous singer. One wonders just how a woman who has never married speaks with such authority on what marriage is, and what emotions one experiences after years of marriage.

"Thousands of women fall in love. May it not be that some of the 'less colorful sisters' have experienced something which the artist, in her desire to plumb the depths of life, has quite missed?

"Someone said long ago that 'the happiest women and the happiest countries leave no history.'

"Why should not the Journal present the lessons learned by these happily married women?"

To her the Editor replied:

"WE should like to print the love stories of anonymous women—women in whose lives there has been no great glamour, but who have been good home makers, who have made happy marriages, who are bringing up families of children—in other words, the women who are actually the backbone of the nation.

"Can such stories be written? I think they can. Write such a story of your own married life—get some of your friends to write their stories—and send them to me."

They appear in the May Journal—these really splendid love stories of the "less colorful sisters." One of the biggest reasons for the success of the Journal is that its 2,600,000 readers help to edit it.

"We *learned* before it was too late"

THERE really wasn't any excuse for us. I suppose my husband and I were simply intoxicated by our good fortune. My husband had just been given a new executive job at a very high salary. But we spent double what he earned.

"At the end of three years we were head over heels in debt—and my husband's company failed. Everything just crashed down on us at once.

"I want to tell you what a real friend your magazine has been in helping me to reorganize my life differently. I have learned so much about managing money through the many articles on household spending that you publish. We have made a new start, and are full of hope for the future. I am glad it all happened when it did, and that we were able to learn before it was too late."

Today woman's great economic function is to buy. *How* she buys determines the success or failure of her home, from an economic standpoint. Lita Bane's articles, "How to Buy," now running in the Journal, are giving numberless young housekeepers a truer sense of values, greater judgment and discrimination in spending.

Women do more than read it . . . *they live by it*

Because it faces the facts of today . . .

Because, in a world transformed by modern scientific invention, it is helping women to master the thousand problems of their changed environment . . .

Because it interprets the new spirit that has come into the relation of husbands and wives, parents and children . . .

The Ladies' Home Journal is a vital influence in countless American homes. More than 2,600,000 modern women look to it for guidance—not only on how to buy and spend, create and enjoy—but also on how to live.

"I couldn't bear *to have my Mother know the truth*"

PLEASE don't make any mistake, my mother is a perfect peach to me.

"But perhaps she is sort of old-fashioned in some of her ideas. She doesn't like jazz, or modern dancing, or anything like that.

"She tries so hard to have things nice for me, I couldn't bear to have her know the truth. But my parties really were awfully dumb, and the crowd never seemed to want to come to our house. I felt like a back number until I began reading your Sub-deb Department.

"I think you have the snappiest ideas about entertaining. Really, your suggestions have helped me ever so much. Mother let me give a screen-test party, like the one you told about, and it turned out a perfectly grand success. For the first time in my life I knew what it was to have everyone flattering me and complimenting me.

"Thank you for making me a very happy girl."

Thousands of girls write to the Sub-deb Department every month—about their hair, their clothes, their beauty problems, their boy friends, their most secret dreams and ambitions. The Journal has solved the bobbed-hair problem alone for more than 30,000 sub-debs! If you are interested in girls—you will be delighted by Fannie Kilbourne's story in the May Journal, "A Father Can't Win."

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL—10¢

May issue out Today

EDUCATIONAL

Birthplace of Engineering 'Co-op'

By DOROTHEA KAHN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati, O.

EVERY other month five young men working in the Bureau of Standards in Washington leave their laboratory tables to attend classes in an engineering college 1000 miles away. At the same time an equal number of youths step out of their classrooms in Cincinnati, O., pile into an automobile owned by one of them and are ready to report Monday morning in Washington for duty in the jobs left by the other quintet.

With the same regularity, a young chemist in New York and another in school in Cincinnati trade places.

Other "pairs" of students from the University of Cincinnati are at work in the automobile factories of Detroit, in packing houses in Chicago, and in other industries from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic coast, about 350 concerns participating.

Modern as the program sounds, it is not new. The municipal University of Cincinnati is preparing to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the coöperative plan this week. It has seen the idea of having students spend part of their time in industry spread from its own campus to about 30 other colleges, among them leading institutions of the country.

Proved Its Value

The man who launched the plan in the face of much educational skepticism is still directing it at Cincinnati.

Dr. Herman Schneider, dean of the engineering college and now president of the University of Cincinnati, believes that the plan has conclusively proved its value. He tests it by the "quality and character of the positions held by its graduates," he said in an interview. Ninety-five per cent have remained in the professions they trained for, he noted. With this high percentage he contrasts the 35 per cent of graduates from the traditional type of civil engineering course who remain, he says, in civil engineering.

There are traceable reasons for the success of the "coöps" in practical life, Dr. Schneider holds. First, the system itself is selective. It has been found possible to give students experience in various types of employment, sometimes in the same industry, sometimes in various plants. Records are kept jointly by the employer and the college to enable a student to find out in what branches he especially excels. "Coördinators," assistant professors charged solely with supervising the student's work in industry and linking it with his college experience, aim to help students make their decisions. Dr. Schneider has no faith in the psychological aptitude tests as a means to this end, insisting that the student can be his own best vocational counselor if he is given an opportunity to try out his powers. About one-third of the freshman class come to the conclusion that they don't want to be engineers and they drop out.

Dr. Schneider believes that the educational method of the plan is also in part responsible for the graduate's success. Students who work in their future professions while they are still in school have "mental hitching posts for the theory they learn." They don't have to wait four years to put it into practice.

Actual Contacts

Then there is the matter of actual business contacts. Many employers "sign up" students for permanent jobs long before they graduate.

The young men who "commute" back and forth from New York are examples. They are fourth year students in this five-year course. In their sophomore year they were asked by the laboratory equipment concern they work for if they would agree to stay on after graduation and they both grasped the opportunity. Already this concern finds it worth while to pay the expenses of both boys back and forth to New York once a month nd to allow them a liberal expense account in the city because of the work they are doing in its experimental laboratory.

But not all jobs are so glamorous. All students are expected to start at the very first rung of the ladder and that's no pretty figure of speech. It means putting on overalls and using one's hands. It means—at times—setting one's alarm clock for some dark hour before dawn and catching a street car full of other sleepy laborers. But students who stick don't regret the experience. By the time they are upper-classmen they realize that, if they didn't get a great deal of technical education from those first repetitive tasks, they got to know men. Those who expect to go into executive positions value that acquaintance.

As the years go on they work their way up. At the start their pay is low, but promotion brings increases. However, self-support is a by-product, not the object of the plan. The university picks the jobs for their educational value.

"Co-op" students with whom the writer talked during a visit to the Cincinnati campus seemed heartily in favor of the plan. But when it was launched 25 years ago, Dr. Schneider had difficulty not only in convincing educators of its possibilities but in persuading students to try out the method. For years the old four-year course was offered along with the new. Now 2000 students are enrolled in the coöperative engineering college and its school of applied arts, and they come from all but two of the states of the Union, and from various foreign countries. Former students have gone out and established similar systems in other colleges; delegates from other institutions and even from other lands have come here to study and copy it. The experimental stage is almost forgotten.

Latest Developments

But the last 10 years have seen interesting developments of the plan on the campus where it originated.

In 1921 young women were admitted for the first time. Now there are about 90 girl "co-ops." Their work is in commerce, a field which is linked with engineering in this university. Their "co-op" jobs are different from those of the men, but they are not all "white collar" by any means. The bottom of the ladder for a girl may mean clerking in the bargain basement of a department store.

The "co-op" system has been extended in a modified form to the school of applied arts, to the teachers' college and to the school of household administration and it includes courses in public service which prepare students for such posts as that of city manager. Dr. Schneider can see no reason why it cannot be successfully adapted to any field of study.

The system has had, and still gets, plenty of criticism. Even the most successful students under the plan see certain shortcomings. The chief seems to be that it keeps a student extremely busy and does not give him much time for cultural studies.

But the answer the students make to their own criticism is that it's hard to get everything at once, and if college is able to steer you into a vocation where you can be most useful and happy it is doing a pretty good job. The engineering college aims at least to show its students the alluring roads of cultural study open to them for their future leisure hours, and it seems to succeed.

Class in Ceramics, School of Applied Arts, Cincinnati, O.

Original Class of "Co-ops," 1906, University of Cincinnati.

Chinatown's Sons on Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

ASIDE of Chinatown that is sadly unknown is her sons and daughters who make good on the American campus. More and more products of Chinatown's alleys are winning educational spurs in competition not only with their more fortunate brethren from across the seas but also with American classmen.

Hunter College in New York has a Chinatown girl student who ranks on the honor list. Rockwood Chin, who was born in Worcester, Mass., has just been elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Yale. Peter G. Mar, son of a Chinese pastor in Winnipeg, Can., not only stood high in his classes, but also won a gold medal in oratory, and in association with a Canadian fellow student went on a summer campaign to present a Canadian appeal.

It has been popular to give credit to the students from China for whatever accomplishments have been made by Chinese on the campus. This may be true a few years ago. But nowadays, the American-born who seeks university portals for higher education, is holding his own in competition, and in many cases, with his superior knowledge of English, his go-getting spirit, his zest for American life, leads and dominates Chinese participation in extra-curricular activities.

"Beans"

The record of "Beans," so nicknamed on the campus, stands out. "Beans," with an infectious grin, wholly worked his way. With two American chums at high school, he earned his letter in three sports and formed a partnership in a musical venture which sent all three through college. "Beans" played the steel guitar. He was a star of the freshman nine, and went in for swimming, tennis, track. He was elected to Sigma Phi Alpha fraternity.

Chinese have not always been welcome in America. Then the cry was that Chinese must go. They were unassimilable. Handicapped, the descendants of these Chinese immigrants pushed onward, and today, on the American campus, the fruits of their perseverance is sowing admirable seed.

Not all Chinatown sons and daughters reach college. The majority, on completing high school, are forced to drop out to earn a living. But Chinese reverence for learning has inspired many to higher learning, and the tendency is on the upgrade as the years go by.

No official data are available as to the percentage of American-born who comprise the Chinese enrollment. To American educators, they are all alike, whether they are from China or whether they are born in the United States. Yet they depict vast differences.

The students from China, with their wider background, are keener patriots; while those born in America, with American tastes and ideas, are more liberal. The former speak Mandarin; the latter, Cantonese, if at all. The students from China emphasize dignity, reserve, culture, while those born in America are known for their frankness, push and initiative.

A question often put to the American-born Chinese who seeks a college education is what he is going to do with it after he is through. Instances abound where American-born B. A.'s and M. A.'s have been compelled to retreat to Chinatown and follow their fathers' footsteps in order to earn a livelihood. The moment an American-born graduate leaves his racial group to seek a connection elsewhere marks his entrance into a world of professional rivalry and race antagonism. The new trend is to return to China, with the sheepskins, and help build up the country. The contribution of overseas Chinese towards their fatherland has been a full story of inspiration. American-born Chinese who excel in the colleges argue rightly that their talents will flower best in that country which gives the greatest opportunity—China.

Roll Grows

The roll of overseas-born who made good in China is growing daily. Eugene Chen, former Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government, hailed from Trinidad where he was a promising solicitor before he met Dr. Sun Yat-sen in a London restaurant. Dr. Lim Boon-keng, founder of Amoy University and editor of "The Chinese Nation," is one of the most brilliant sons of Singapore.

Perhaps the best example of how the overseas-born may help promote the friendly relations between China and the world is indicated by the case of Dr. Fong Fou Sec, one of Shanghai's most public-spirited citizens. Dr. Sec, the son of an Chinese immigrant laborer, arrived in the United States as an emigrant boy during the days of the gold rush. He suffered and endured injustice resulting from the hatred started by Denis Kearney and other sandlot agitators.

Twenty-four years of the United States, with a diploma from Pomona College, he went to China. He became editor of The Commercial Press, Ltd., one of the biggest publishing houses in the Orient, president of the Y. M. C. A., and held offices in many other movements. Yet for all he suffered in the United States, his struggle from poverty to college, he holds an undimmed faith in America's spirit of fair play and friendship. While compatriots are today insisting that America revise her exclusion law or China will not trade with her, Dr. Sec proclaims it is unwise and "will destroy confidences and a friendly spirit."

He who has felt deepest America's stings due to race stands out today as the most tolerant among his countrymen toward America.

A. K. Y.

Harvard and Lowell

DR. A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, president of Harvard University, believes with Bismarck that it is the "Imponderables" that makes life worth living.

In his address at the convocation ceremonies at Haverford College on April 18, President Lowell said that if the American college is to maintain and enlarge its position in the life of this country, the object for which it was founded, a cultural education on a high plane must be the dominant purpose.

This, continued President Lowell, can be easily accomplished in the independent colleges, where as able a corps of professors could be attracted as the average tutors at Oxford or the corresponding supervisors of study at Cambridge, by substantial salary increases, by placing the responsibility for instructing large classes of freshmen upon more mature heads, and by reducing the load of the instructing staff, providing them with occasional leaves of absence to libraries and laboratories elsewhere.

In the larger universities, Dr. Lowell believes it is necessary to make the work of the undergraduate, so far as possible, cultural; comparable to that of Oxford and Cambridge, separating it from the vocational, which is given in graduate professional schools. With this object in mind, Harvard has taken the initiative by subdividing the undergraduate body into the so-called "houses," under the Harkness house plan, a movement stimulated through the generous gift of $11,392,000 from Edward S. Harkness.

A Regular Olympia

Two sumptuous "cathedrals of learning" are already functioning, Lowell and Dunster Houses, their towers rising in magnificence and architectural beauty. Charlesbank Harvard is already a regular Olympia, with the incompleted Adams House, standing on the site of the old Elevated power house, dominating an atmosphere of Hellenic splendor.

To study, merely as a task, is not in itself inspiring, and if intellectual effort is to fructify into independent thought, the result of all cultural education, one must study with delight. This is what the "Imponderables" of Bismarck and Lowell, incorporated in the new Harvard policy, hope to accomplish.

The free lance methods of education, much in vogue 20 years ago, and still in use in many colleges, gave a spattering of knowledge in all fields. This has been set aside today at Harvard. Here a man must be thoroughly grounded in one subject, though he may be well acquainted with several.

To this object, President Lowell has instituted the general examinations, a system in which the student is given a comprehensive examination of his field at the conclusion of his four years' work. He must also have a general knowledge of the chief facts and theories pertaining to other fields, literature, philosophy and mathematics; history, government and economics; and the natural sciences.

Here the tutor comes into play, a university instructor whose intimate connections with students mark him as a friend and guide, assisting in the preparations for the general examinations and helping him map out his college career.

Lowellian

A reading period, in which classes are suspended, the student using his time in reading of a more or less research nature, is another Lowellian institution, for Dr. Lowell believes that after all, education must be self attained, the college merely assisting and guiding a student as well as lending an academic atmosphere.

The Freshman Halls is another institution in this system intending to mix up the various types of students, breaking up narrowness of environment and social backgrounds.

In the Freshman Halls, which this coming year will be transferred from the river to the college yard, all the first year men not living at home are required to seek residence. Here the freshman is introduced to the college, is required to participate in athletics, and meanwhile meets his classmates.

All these innovations in educational methods have come about under the Lowell régime, and are intended to combine the benefits of close social contacts enjoyed in small colleges with the superior facilities of a great university. Inasmuch as lectures and courses continue to be delivered according to the American plan, it cannot be said that Harvard is a copy of an English "college" as at Oxford, but is rather an unusual effort to offset the disadvantages incident to the steadily increasing size of our American institutions. To state Dr. Lowell's policy in a few words, it is one designed to make studies more interesting by presenting to the student a subject to master, rather than a series of courses to "pass," presenting them in a pleasant environment and at a moderate cost.

The New Salesmanship

By GEORGE H. READ
Sales and Advertising Counselor, Chicago

8—Let Knowledge Make You an Authority

E. H. SOTHERN, the celebrated Shakespearean actor, once said, in the presence of the writer, that he had never stepped off the stage feeling fully satisfied with his performance. Perhaps that accounts in some measure for the constant study and effort which have enabled Mr. Sothern to win and maintain such a high place in his chosen profession.

Of course, just being displeased with our accomplishments is not in itself sufficient to lift us into the sphere of higher attainments. But it leads to a recognition of the truth contained in the statement of the English writer, Joseph Addison, who tells us, "Knowledge is indeed that which, next to virtue, truly and essentially raises one man above another."

More than one-fourth of the large group of prominent sales managers who are contributing to the practical information in this series of articles place "thorough knowledge of the line" as the first requisite for successful salesmanship.

H. R. Baldwin, manager of sales for Hammermill Paper Company, says, "A salesman should first of all know his product. He should know it in terms of interest to the man who is going to use it."

That statement parallels closely the expression of another paper manufacturer's sales executive, O. M. Curtis Jr. of S. D. Warren Company, who says:

"The single quality which I personally consider responsible for the success of our 'star' salesman might best be described by his ability to place himself in his customer's shoes and discuss our products in terms of the customer's usage. In other words, our best salesman knows the printing business so intimately that he can answer any problem having to do with paper, and answer it in such a way as to make the printer feel that his best interests are being served."

Not long ago the writer was confronted with the need for a new heating plant in his home. Many salesmen were interviewed. But the man who finally got the order was the one who gave evidence of having the most knowledge about home heating. His heating plant may not have been any better than some of those which others offered. But the service which that salesman rendered before getting the order, by giving generously of his knowledge of home heating, had won the confidence and respect of the writer. The contract was closed at a price nearly twice that offered by another salesman who had recommended inadequate equipment, either through lack of knowledge of his subject or through desire to have what might seem to be a price advantage.

The salesman who wishes to gain knowledge that will make him an outstanding authority in his line usually will find that his employers are supplying him all the necessary information about their products, their policies, their advertising, etc. What the salesman needs to do is to study and use the generous fund of information that is ever available to him. This applies to every salesman, whether representing the manufacturer, the wholesaler or the retailer—and whether dealing in specialties, commodities, securities or what not.

"The New Salesmanship," as conceived in this series of 26 articles, is that form of selling which recognizes that service and ideas are the things to be sold rather than goods or merchandise, and that, therefore, everyone is a salesman, regardless of occupation.

NEXT TUESDAY—"BE TEMPERATE—THEN BE YOURSELF."

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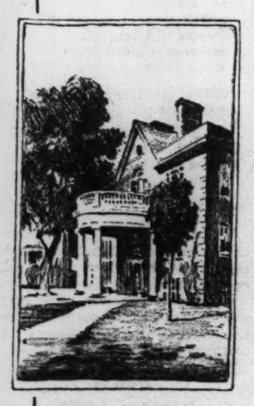

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THE HOME FORUM

Artist of Furrow and Field

WHEN first I saw him in the morning, he gave as little heed to the passing procession on the highway as the most of us gave to him. His eyes held steady, intent upon the end of the furrow that was to be and that slowly unfolded under the slow, sure touch of a practiced hand. Close to the road, and, as it befell, moving in the same direction with the stream of traffic toward the city, he was the tortoise and we were the hares. Before he could reach the end of the long field, we should be miles away and even further in our thought of him. Of all the thousands that whirled past that April morning, I was the only one perhaps who carried on to the city a memory of the ploughman in the field.

Was it the rich vital odor of the spring earth in the crisp morning air? Was it the peace of the spacious fields stretching away to bright green wood? Was it the patient bent shoulders and the hand that, once put to the plough, did not turn back? Was it that vague but powerful race-memory of the immemorial adventure and struggle with the soil, through which humanity has survived by the sweat of its brow? Was it perhaps a dimly realized sense that I had, for a fleeting moment, been in the presence of a humble but true artist?

Yes, all of this and more pressed in upon me through the day amid the endless turmoil of the city ways. Again and again the noise of the streets faded away, and I was alone under the sky with the man who was furrowing the earth. I heard only the musical clank of chains and the soft shirr-shirr of the ploughshare cutting through the soil, with now and then the cheerful call of a bird dipping gracefully to earth, then circling in friendly sweep through the air. The single horse plodded on and on through the dry stubble with slow heave of head and heavy shoulders. You would think him clumsy in movement—but as I watched, his progress took on the positive if homely beauty of unceasing rhythm. And the man, inured as I saw to years and years of spring ploughing, began to grow and grow into something epic, like those "giants of earth" of which Norwegian writers, both in the home country and in America, have shaped out of the stern experience of countless millions in wresting fruits from man's grim ally, the soil.

I saw through him veritable millions of those other men who, at that very moment, with steady tread were cleaving the spring earth to make ready for the seed, that they and all the other millions might have bread. And the field grew and grew until it seemed to cover the world. "And the field is the world."

At that moment, and through all the uncounted centuries since a primitive man (like the Indians of recorded history) first felt the inspired urge to scratch the surface of this planet with a rude stick, that in the secret recesses of a furrow a grain of seed might come to fruition. What an adventure was that when the "culture of the field" (how epic that word "agriculture"!) made possible the rescue of human tribes from the tyranny of the nomad state decreed by the constant movement of flocks and herds! No longer a vagabond condemned to roam in the wake of the animals, but ready for the greater adventure of civilization which could now take permanent root in the soil! Lift your head in pride, O ploughman by the highway, and know that you are a living actor in that epic story of human struggle and adventure!

What mighty instrument of progress do you wield in your hand! . . . As I watched the half-buried steel shear through the soil there came to me a scene in a dim, vaulted room at Oxford, where a great seer and prophet was lecturing officially upon "Art," but really on the meanings of all human life. He had brought with him (to the scandal of those academic shades!) homely objects to illustrate his inspired illumination of man's way in forging implements of use and beauty; and with unconsciously dramatic gesture he held up before the choice youth of England gathered there—a plough. Behold, said Ruskin: "I have first to set before you the most essential piece of human workmanship"; and he showed, with that searching original insight which was his, how the shape of the share had been developed to supply just the right thrust for its vital mission. For all the world, he pointed out, like the prow of a ship in cleaving its furrows through the fields of the great waters. And this, he reminded his audience with eloquent warning, he was revealing to them "at the very moment when the swords of your soldiers have been sent for to be sharpened" in defiance of "the watchword of all my earnest writings, 'Soldiers of the Ploughshare, instead of Soldiers of the Sword.'"

Did my ploughman dream of so proud a title? I wondered. Did ever the sense of adventure cross his mind? Who can tell what thoughts are his as, hour after hour, his hand guides this instrument of human life? A hard, long grind, he thinks perhaps, a hard lot is the farmer's, as he pauses at the end of a furrow to wipe his brow. Yet deep within him springs the eager hope. Does not the apostle declare: "He that plougheth should plough in hope?" Does he not feel within him some thrill of working with unbounded elemental forces, molding them to the ministry of human needs?

If not as soldier, nor as hero of earth's culture, still less perhaps does he feel himself as artist. Mechanical he would seem, almost automaton, perhaps to us and to himself. Yet what novice who has ventured to take the handles of a plough in his grip will deny art to this humble craftsman? A skill born of long practice alone drives the furrow straight and true down to the end, in perfect parallel line with the furrows already fashioned. And the same skill keeps the share always at the right depth. Art it is, though undreamed by him in such high mysterious words. And the achievement of the long day—is this not a thing of simple final beauty, the field cut with the long furrows, stretching away in its rich brown paths to the green wood afar?

So I thought as at last I turned homeward from the city and looked in eagerness for the field of my ploughman. Not yet did this ploughman homeward plod his weary way. Even at the dusk of evening, he withheld not his hand. There in the lengthening shadows I saw him far across the field, now, near the wood. And I thrilled with admiration of this lowly craftsman who had wrought these furrows so straight and true through the long spring day. Could I but do my work as well! Would that my harvest might bring as rich a promise as was prepared in that field on that day. P. K.

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Art of Robert Blum

No painter of Venice has surpassed Blum in the fragility of his impressions, in their delicacy of fibre, in their ravishing precision, but no painter either has employed so decorative a style with such complete absence of sophistication. I say decorative, because Blum had many of the qualities which are expressed in that epithet. He had picturesqueness of design, brilliancy of light and shade; he had, above all, the vivid color and the executive fluency which often make an easel picture a decorative unit. . . .

Blum can be praised, and praised lavishly, for the sunshine which belongs to his art, for his blue skies and the vividness they bring into his canvases. His picturesqueness is in itself bewitching. The turn of an arm, the fling of a drapery, the poise of a head, nay, the accent of a shadow, these things have been handled in numberless instances by him with the rapid sureness of touch, the deftness, the animation, of an extraordinary brush man, and his work is full of passages over which it is tempting to pause, with no thought of anything but their charm as matters of form or color. Side by side with his facility and accomplishment, however, there goes, as I have indicated in more than one relation, the substantial motive, the sincere aim by virtue of which he is lifted up to the first rank. His Venice is a dreamy pageant, a place of such scenes as only an observer of imagination as well as of skill could have arrested upon the canvas. . . .

Lastly, and most important of all in some respects, his Japan brings to the eyes of the West one of the most convincing and beautiful interpretations of the East which American art can show, and it is to America, to La Farge, for example, that we are indebted for the most remarkable of artistic impressions of the Orient. Blum's impression is intensely artistic and intensely real. It is true, and it is beautiful. It is full of color, full of movement, full of Japanese feeling, always picturesque and yet never so in any bald melodramatic sense. He seems to have resolved that he would get all the color possible out of his strangely lovely models, that he would make Japanese landscape yield him the most original of tones, yet he never departed from the facts before him; he captured the visage of Japanese life while he added the uncapturable essences which an imagination takes to Japan.—ROYAL CORTISSOZ, in "Personalities in Art."

Market Gardener: An Etching by James H. Dulin

ONE of the elusive qualities that go to make up an etching that has breadth of appeal is indication of movement. James H. Dulin has been particularly happy in his Parisian subject, "The Market Gardener," in connoting the action of those great horses by depicting their heads at the differing levels that correspond to the positions of their feet. Throughout the movement incident to the taking of a complete step by a horse with each of his feet there is an amazing sequence of rhythmic motions of the head, neck, flanks and legs, motions that have their oppositions and harmonies of which we are seldom conscious unless we observe horses constantly. The sculptor, the painter, and, in this instance, the etcher reveals to us the progressions of these motions through an instant of significant arrested vision. To capture the same effect we should have to stand on the sidewalk, winking our eyes according to a definite time interval that would enable us to see the animals in repetitions of that transitional pause during which their hoofs rest on the ground for an instant, and the revolving spokes of the cart's wheels seem to stand still.

Mr. Dulin gives us satisfactorily a feeling of weights as well as thrusts in horses and wagon, in addition to that great quality of movement. The ruggedness of the horses and their burden is accentuated by the dramatic use of darks in the whole mass, as contrasted with the lightness of tone and rigidity of line in the bit of the Arc de Triomphe seen in the background. It is early morning, apparently, with only a gendarme and a stray pedestrian about. The horses are so capable of finding their way at this hour and under these conditions that the gardener dozes over his reins. The tandem hitch is a relic of days when a special tax was imposed in Paris on teams to which horses were harnessed abreast.

Music

The greater melodies may not be heard
In cultured voice, or harmonizing strings;
For, deep within the heart of man are chords,
That answer to the touch of common things.

There, nature's harp may waken strong emotions,
That break in tears, like waves, on rock-bound oceans;
There, one dear voice may set sweet bells ringing,
Whose chimings blend with angel voices singing.

MARTHA BAILEY PROCTOR.

William Shakespeare: A Forecast

The snow fell sure and clean in silent petals across the English countryside. Winter's grip had tightened its hold upon the streets and doorways of Stratford. Scarce a figure could be seen abroad and the only sounds to be heard issued from the doorway of White Hart Inn, whose windows' yellow light blinked cheerily across the powdered street.

The great room inside the tavern was heavily timbered in dark oak, stained a deep brown by smoke and age. Flanking one end of the room was a cavernous fireplace, and close by stood a tall dresser piled with a pewter service.

Gathered about the many tables was a heterogeneous assemblage of human beings, deeply concerned with their dinners. At a table near the fireplace a ruddy, tall boy with a merry face and a mop of brown hair waving above two wide blue eyes was busily tending the needs of a riotous group of diners.

"Well, Will," cried one of the men, "so thou'rt going to be a player?"

The boy stopped smiling. "Yes," he said quietly. "I love stage plays. I'm going to be a play-maker, too, one day."

The men about the table roared with laughter.

"And I suppose," one said, winking broadly at the others, "thou'rt going to play for the Queen, too, eh, Will?"

"It may be, an' God wills," replied the lad gravely.

"Tell us, Will," still another baited him on, "I have no doubt thou hast some of thy plays written already."

The lad smiled gently. "They're not set down yet, but often I sit here by the fire and dream. They may be but dreams, but they are splendid ones—and 'tis something if only to dream splendidly."

"Thou hast not much chance to be a player here, Will, in the tavern."

"I canna' stay here much longer," cried the boy. "I'm going to London soon. There must be fine things to be learned in London. They say, if you stand in St. Paul's, the whole world passes by, courtiers from every country, filled with knowledge and adventure. Ah, London is the place! I shall write great plays and singing poems in London wi' high-sounding lines."

"Thou wilt come to no good with that kind of talk," one man replied. "Stratford is good and great enough for thy father, so be it for thee."

"Oh," the lad cried, "I love my father, Sir, and Stratford, too, but there's somethin' that makes me feel that I must write and sing and play the things that are within me, whether or no. It is as though—" he broke off. "I canna' tell you, Sir, what it is like; I only know that one day I shall go."

"Thou wilt do well to stay here at home and not disgrace thy father's name," said the man darkly.

"But what's in a name, Sir, if no one has heard it outside of Stratford? I shall make it known through all England," returned the boy, as he hurried away with the empty platter. His voice floated back to them. He was singing:

"Under the greenwood tree,
Who loves to lie with me,
And tune his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat,
Come hither, come hither, come hither;
Here shall he see . . .
But winter and rough weather."

One of the four at the table looked after him. "A strange lad," he said.

"Aye, strange," said another, "but there is a look in his eye and he has a fairish voice. I wonder—"

Thames's Glory

Hail, sacred peace! hail, long expected days,
That Thames's glory to the stars shall raise!
Though Tiber's streams immortal Rome behold,
Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold,
From heav'n itself though sevenfold Nilus flows,
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;
These now no more shall be the muse's themes,
Lost in my fame, as in the sea their streams.
Let Volga's banks with iron squadrons shine,
And groves of lances glitter on the Rhine,
Let barb'rous Ganges arm a servile train
Be mine the blessings of a peaceful reign. . . .
Behold! th' ascending villas on my side
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide.
Behold! Augusta's glittering spires increase
And temples rise, the beauteous works of peace.

—ALEXANDER POPE. Poetical Works.

The Beloved Raphael

Raphael is the third of the immortal trio of the Renaissance. Leonardo was more brilliant and versatile, Michelangelo more profound, but Raphael has the qualities that have made him the universal favorite of all the world. While the two former may appeal to a higher criticism of a more limited circle, Raphael has won the love of the world at large, and even the higher critics pay homage. Berenson says that Raphael is the most famous and beloved name in modern art. Even Crowe and Cavalcaselle grow eloquent as they approach the subject of Raphael. . . .

Raphael Santi (or Sanzio) was born on a Good Friday, March 29, 1483, in the little mountain town of Urbino. He spent his childhood in the same rugged region where the town perched on a rocky summit stands clearly defined against the soft Italian sky. It was a happy home, for his father, Giovanni Santi, was himself a lover of beauty, a painter, and a poet. True he was not a great artist, but some critics give him a place among the careful Umbrian masters, for, in spite of a certain stiffness, his touch is painstaking and the sentiment elevated. . . .

This atmosphere surrounded the child, and the father gave him his first lessons. Magia Ciarla, the lovely mother, and the beautiful boy were the models for Madonna and angels in the father's studio, and this peace of his early days is reflected in his own gentle Holy Families. — EMMA LOUISE PARRY, in "The Two Great Art Epochs."

Préparation

Traduction de l'article anglais de la Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

GRANDE ou petite, chaque œuvre méritoire accomplie par le genre humain exige, pour être bien exécutée, une préparation plus ou moins considérable. Tous ceux qui ont acquis un noble caractère ou rempli dignement quelque poste d'honneur ou de confiance, y sont parvenus en se soumettant à un procès de discipline et de préparation. Ce qui est vrai dans le domaine de l'effort humain, l'est également dans celui du progrès spirituel. L'ardent désir d'être meilleurs et plus saints nous fait sonder les choses de l'Esprit, et préparer nos cœurs et nos vies en vue d'atteindre à la démonstration du pouvoir spirituel. Chez les Hébreux, le cœur était jadis considéré comme le siège, non seulement des émotions et des affections, mais aussi des facultés intellectuelles—de l'entendement et de la compréhension. "Vous me chercherez et vous me trouverez, parce que vous m'aurez recherché de tout votre cœur,"—telles sont les paroles que Dieu, par le prophète Jérémie, adressait aux captifs de Babylone.

Ce n'est point avec tiédeur qu'on peut chercher et trouver Dieu; comme l'enseigne la Science Chrétienne, à la page 326 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* par Mary Baker Eddy: "L'homme ne peut aimer Dieu par-dessus tout et vouer toute son affection aux choses spirituelles, tant qu'il aime les matérielles ou qu'il a plus de confiance en ce qui est matériel qu'en ce qui est spirituel." Distinguer entre le vrai et le faux, être disposé à éliminer de sa conscience les ambitions mondaines et tous les buts égoïstes,—extirper de sa pensée des fautes telles que l'envie, la jalousie, l'improbité et l'orgueil—ceci indique quelques-unes des expériences disciplinaires que l'on peut avoir à subir avant que le cœur devienne réceptif aux choses spirituelles.

En sondant les Ecritures, on apprend que la norme de l'homme parfait est "la mesure de la stature parfaite du Christ." Interprétant les Ecritures d'une manière spirituelle, Mrs. Eddy montre (*ibid.*, p. 332) que "Christ est la vraie idée énonçant le bien." Si l'on veut proclamer "le bien" à ses semblables, comme le fit Christ Jésus dans ses paroles et ses œuvres de guérison, il faut vouloir suivre le Maître en se préparant comme lui. Pendant trente années, il se prépara pour la période de trois ans dont les activités curatives nous sont rapportées; son court ministère cependant eut une puissance et une gloire spirituelles si grandes qu'il ouvrit au monde une époque nouvelle connue sous le nom d'ère chrétienne. Ces trente années préparatoires parurent faire peu d'impression sur le monde en général, mais l'Evangile de Luc mentionne le fait que l'enfant Jésus "se fortifiait; il était rempli de sagesse et la grâce de Dieu était sur lui"; il dit aussi que "Jésus croissait en sagesse, en stature et en grâce, devant Dieu et devant les hommes." C'est là l'indication d'une spiritualité croissante, mais dans sa vie ordinaire Jésus était connu comme "le fils du charpentier."

Bien qu'il eût discerné dès l'âge de douze ans qu'il devait s'occuper "des affaires de [son] Père," Jésus restait soumis à Marie et à Joseph. Plus tard il surmonta, durant son expérience au désert, un sens humain de vie, de substance et d'intelligence dans la matière, mettant à l'épreuve son aptitude à vaincre toute tentation de croire à une puissance séparée de Dieu. Puis il alla de l'avant, par obéissance à la volonté de Dieu, prêt à enseigner et à démontrer l'évangile du royaume des cieux, tel que Dieu le lui avait révélé; et partout la guérison du péché et de la maladie accompagna son ministère.

Tel qu'il se manifeste dans l'histoire humaine, l'avancement spirituel est précédé d'une période de lutte, de discipline personnelle et de préparation. Moïse, instruit dans toute la sagesse des Egyptiens, dut souvent tourner sa pensée vers Dieu au cours des quarante ans qu'il passa au désert, à garder les moutons, avant d'être prêt à rentrer en Egypte pour exiger que Pharaon laissât sortir les Hébreux tenus en servitude. Il passa ensuite par une autre période préparatoire de quarante ans, errant avec son peuple dans le désert, pour y atteindre le point culminant de sa carrière dans la promulgation de la loi morale.

Après sa conversion, l'apôtre Paul se rendit en Arabie où il resta séparé du monde pendant un temps, se préparant à porter l'évangile aux Gentils. Comme il l'écrivit plus tard aux Galates, c'est durant cette période qu'il reçut l'évangile, non par un homme ou un enseignement humain, mais "par une révélation de Jésus-Christ."

Mrs. Eddy, après avoir découvert la méthode par laquelle Jésus et ses disciples guérissaient malades et pécheurs, se retira du monde pour un temps afin d'étudier la Bible et de préparer sa pensée en vue d'élucider le divin Principe et la règle au moyen desquels la vérité de l'être devait se faire connaître comme Science universelle et démontrable. Cette Science, ramenée maintenant à l'exposition d'une loi et ayant pris corps dans un système, ne peut être démontrée exactement sans une préparation préalable continue, menant à une compréhension intelligente du vaste champ qu'elle embrasse. Dans *Rudiments de la Science Divine (Rudimental Divine Science)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 9): "Guérir, dans la Science Chrétienne, c'est baser la pratique sur l'Entendement immortel, le divin Principe de l'être de l'homme; et ceci exige une préparation du cœur et une réponse des lèvres de la part du Seigneur."

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Preparation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERY meritorious work of mankind, great or small, requires a certain amount of preparation before it can be executed properly. Everyone who has acquired nobility of character, or who has worthily filled some position of honor or trust, has done so through a process of self-discipline and preparation. That which is true of human endeavor is also true of spiritual progress. The longing to be better and holier causes one to search for the things of Spirit, and to prepare the heart and life for the demonstration of spiritual power. Among the Hebrews, the heart was anciently regarded as the seat, not only of the emotions and affections, but also of the intellectual faculties—the mind, the understanding. "Ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart," are the words of God through the prophet Jeremiah to the captives in Babylon.

Not in any half-hearted way can one seek after God and find Him; for, as Christian Science teaches (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 326), "Man cannot love God supremely and set his whole affections on spiritual things, while loving the material or trusting in it more than in the spiritual." To distinguish between the true and the false, being willing to eliminate from consciousness all worldly ambitions and selfish purposes, and patiently to weed out of one's thinking such faults as envy, jealousy, dishonesty, and pride, —this indicates some of the disciplinary experiences one may need to undergo before the heart becomes receptive to spiritual things.

Searching the Scriptures, one learns that the standard of the perfect man is "the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." Interpreting the Scriptures spiritually, Mrs. Eddy shows (*ibid.*, p. 332) that "Christ is the true idea voicing good." If one would voice "good" to his fellow men, as did Christ Jesus in his healing words and works, one must be willing to follow the Master in making a like suitable preparation. During thirty years he was preparing for his three-year period of recorded healing activities; yet his short ministry was of such spiritual power and glory that it opened for the world a new epoch, known as the Christian era. Those thirty years of preparation seemed to make little impression upon the world in general, but the Gospel of Luke mentions the fact that the child Jesus "waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon him," and that "Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man." This is a record of increasing spirituality, but in his ordinary life Jesus was known as "the carpenter's son."

Though, at the age of twelve, he discerned that he must be about his "Father's business," Jesus still was subject to Mary and Joseph. Later, he overcame a human sense of life, substance, and intelligence in matter, during his experience in the wilderness, in which he tested his ability to overcome every temptation to believe in a power apart from God. Then he went forth in obedience to the will of God, prepared to teach and to demonstrate the gospel of the kingdom of heaven, as God had revealed it to him; and the healing of sin and sickness everywhere accompanied his ministry.

As manifested in human history, spiritual advancement has been preceded by periods of struggle, self-discipline, and preparation. Moses, educated in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, often may have turned his thought Godward during those forty years in which he was tending sheep in the desert, before he was prepared to return to Egypt and demand of Pharaoh the release of the Hebrews held in bondage. He passed through another forty years of preparation wandering with this people in the wilderness, where he reached the acme of his career in the promulgation of the moral law.

The Apostle Paul, after his conversion, went into Arabia and remained apart from the world for a time preparatory to carrying the gospel to the Gentiles. It was during this period that, as he later wrote to the Galatians, he received the gospel, not by man or by human teaching, but "by the revelation of Jesus Christ."

Mrs. Eddy, after her discovery of the method by which Jesus and his followers healed the sick and the sinning, retired from the world for a time to study the Bible and to prepare her thought for the elucidation of the divine Principle and rule by means of which the truth of being should become known as a universal, demonstrable Science. This Science, now reduced to a statement of law and embodied in a system, cannot be demonstrated accurately without continuous preparatory footsteps leading to a comprehensive understanding of the scope which it covers. In "Rudimental Divine Science" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 9), "To heal, in Christian Science, is to base your practice on immortal Mind, the divine Principle of man's being; and this requires a preparation of the heart and an answer of the lips from the Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

One Thing Needful

For no withheld beneficence, dear Lord,
For no still uncreated good, my prayer:
Only of Thy forever present gifts—
Bounty unbounded, beauty free as air—
Make me aware.

I ask no heaven-dropping manna, Lord,
No special dispensation from the skies;
Already, wonders compass me around;
Already, largesse all about me lies—
Open my eyes!

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

Hawthorne and His Children

To Tanglewood, as we called it, at all seasons of the year, came Hawthorne and his wife and children. In spring there was . . . the first discovery of sociable houstonias, and the exquisite tints and fragrance of the mayflower on its dark, bearded stalk. When June became perfect, and afterwards till nuts were ripe, my father loved to lie full length upon the mossy and leaf-strewn floor, looking up at the green roof, the lofty whispering-gallery of vaulted boughs, with its azure lattices and descending sunlight-shafts; wrapped in imaginings some of which were afterwards to delight the world; but many more of them, no doubt, were fated to join the glorious company of untold tales.

Beside him sat our mother, on a throne which we had fashioned for her from the upright stump of a tree; round about them played the little girl and boy. They brought all the treasures which this wonderfully affluent world afforded: flowers in all seasons; strawberries, small but of potent flavor, which the little boy would gather with earnest diligence, and fetch to the persons he loved, mashed into premature jam in his small fist; exciting turtles with variegated carapaces, and heads and feet that went in and out; occasional newts from the plashy places; and in autumn, hatfuls of walnuts. There were chestnuts, too, upon whose prickly hulls the preoccupied children would sometimes inadvertently plump themselves.

Our father was a great tree-climber, and he was also fond of playing the role of magician. "Hide your eyes!" he would say, and the next moment, from being there beside us on the moss, we would hear his voice descending from the sky, and behold! he swung among the topmost branches, showering down upon us a hail-storm of nuts. There was a big cavern behind the kitchen chimney, which gradually became filled with these harvests, and on winter evenings they were brought forth and cracked with a hammer on the hearthstone. . . .

When the snows came, two and three feet deep, we got out the family sled from its summer lodging in the barn and went forth, muffled in interminable knit tippets and other woolen armor, to coast down the long slope. Our father sat in front with the reins in his hands and his feet thrust out to steer, and away we went clinging fast behind him. Sometimes we swept triumphantly to the bottom; at other times we would collide with some hidden obstacle, and describe each a separate trajectory into the snowbanks. We made enormous snowballs by beginning with a small one and rolling it over and over in the soft snow till it waxed too vast for our strength; two or three of these piled one on another would be sculptured by the author of the Scarlet Letter into a snow-man, who would stand stanch for weeks. — JULIAN HAWTHORNE, in "Hawthorne and His Circle."

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JUGOSLAV KING'S DICTATORSHIP IS AROUSING PUBLIC

Croatians Feel Violence Is One of the Methods of the Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ZAGREB, Jugoslavia—Much feeling prevails here in Zagreb, the chief city of the Croatians, that life has become insecure and that the dictatorial régime is using violence as one of its fundamental methods of government. One reason for this conviction was the assassination in the street of Prof. Milan Shouflay, distinguished scholar and linguist. Dr. Shouflay was noted as an ardent Croatian patriot, irreconcilably opposed to alleged Serbian hegemony, but he was not an active politician. Yet he was under constant police surveillance for months. In every café here in Zagreb you will be told the names of his alleged murderers.

In Serbia there is no important organization of any sort openly supporting the régime. In Croatia the pro-government peasant movement, led by Karl Kovatchevitch, a former friend of the famous peasant leader, Stefan Raditch, is said to be petering out. The Jugoslav Youth's Societies are said to be supported almost exclusively by young people in the pay of the régime. In fact, Young Jugoslavia is believed to be a sort of extension of the police department. In addition, a number of the Belgrade professors have shown much independence, even provocative independence ,in their attitude toward the Government. And it is known that there have recently been conferences among the chief political leaders of what might be called the opposition.

Popular reports of course may paint the picture much darker than it really is, but it is certain that the absolutistic venture of King Alexander is arousing the ill will and displeasure of many Jugoslavs.

GREATER WINNIPEG'S INDUSTRIES INCREASE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Seventeen new manufacturing concerns have been established in Greater Winnipeg since the beginning of this year, in spite of depressed conditions which exist throughout western Canada. The information, gathered by the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba, indicates that just as substantial progress industrially has been made here this year as for the same period of 1930.

Besides the new industries which have been started, two others have purchased equipment and will start operations soon, and a third will be the Canadian headquarters for a well-known United States concern, and will be the only plant of its kind in Canada.

IN THE SHIP LANES

A SERIES of novel cruises is impending for the current spring and summer season, notable among which is a voyage to Halifax on the motor liner Gripsholm of the Swedish American Line, leaving New York April 30. This will enable passengers to go as far as Halifax, reaching there on May 2 and leaving later the same day on the same company's motor liner Kungsholm, reaching New York May 4. The round trip is quoted at rates of $50 and up, and enables passengers to voyage for two days each way in a transatlantic liner in regular service.

The United States Lines is offering a series of tours of particular interest to office workers, which includes a round trip to Paris or London for $195, to be made in 16 days. These are scheduled for the several summer departures of the steamship Leviathan and are, of course, in tourist third class each way.

The International Mercantile Marine Company is offering similar tours in the Red Star Line ships Pennland and Westernland.

The Cunard Line, gratified by the response shown to its first week-end cruise of the Mauretania, is planning to send not only this ship, but the Aquitania and the Berengaria as well on similar excursions during week-ends of the spring and summer.

The United States Lines regards the latter practice as virtually a violation of the United States coastal laws in that a foreign ship may not handle American coastwise business. Some of the Cunard's cruises call for a visit to Nassau, but unless this is done the ships are not required to take out clearance papers, and there is a fine question of law involved as to whether or not the practice is illegal. The American shipping interests plan to have the next Congress look into the question.

Pan-American Travel

Recognizing the inherent attractions of water voyages to California via the Panama Canal, as well as the great unexplored tourist route to South America, the Grace Line is planning an intensive advertising campaign to popularize both types of trip. It is increasing its advertising by 75 per cent to focus the attention of prospective American tourists upon these two routes, the one served by the Panama Mail Line and the other by the Grace Line, and the advertising will commence coincident with the construction of four new vessels being built for the Panama Mail's intercoastal route.

The cruise idea is said to have originated with Frank Presbrey, who exploited the first voyage of this nature to the West Indies in 1898. His company is directing the present advertising campaign of the Grace and Panama Mail Lines.

Cruises Scheduled

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company is operating a series of personally conducted, all-expense tours this year, and is also reducing its rates for fares, staterooms and automobiles. The tours of the Great Lakes, Niagara Falls and eastern Canada are of from two to 10 days' duration and start from Buffalo, Toronto or Cleveland. The company's ships are now being tuned up for the coming season, and the first ship will leave Buffalo for Cleveland the evening of May 1. The company has also prepared a vacation booklet, which may be obtained from its offices in Cleveland.

The Hamburg-American Line already has issued literature for its 1932 world cruise of the steamship Resolute, and in addition will send the steamship Reliance to the Scandinavian countries, with a visit to Russia, this summer.

The Ward Line's new turbo-electric ships, Morro Castle and Oriente, will make three special trips from New York to Havana and Vera Cruz this spring.

Water-Air Mail

Arrangements have been completed for the first Pacific coast ship-to-shore air mail transfer, with the arrival of the steamship City of Los Angeles, of the Lassco Line, at Los Angeles June 12. Air mail will be picked up by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's airship Volunteer 50 miles off Point Vicente, and will be lowered by rope to the Post Office at San Pedro, Calif. Air mail enthusiasts and collectors are already sending in envelopes, and the line states that these should be addressed well to the lower right-hand corner, franked with the regular air mail postage, left unsealed and unstuffed and placed in an outer wrapping or envelope which should be addressed to the Cachet Director, Room 414 Central Building, Los Angeles.

Steamship Schedules

The Holland-America Line is operating motorbuses from the Hotels Commodore and McAlpin in New York to the pier in Hoboken at a rate of $1 per passenger, including two pieces of hand baggage, additional ones being charged for at the rate of 50c apiece.

The new steamship Strathnaver will leave London on Oct. 2 for her first voyage to Bombay in the service of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company. She is 22,000 gross tons and carries first and tourist class passengers. The vessel is one of two sister ships, the Strathnairt being now under construction, as well as several smaller ships. Painted white, with three funnels, the pictures of the new vessel give an appearance of size far exceeding that ordinarily associated with a ship in the 20,000-ton classification.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, April 23

La Bourdonnais, French, for Vigo, Bordeaux; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Hamburg (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; President Wilson, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Friday, April 24

American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; Olympic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Caronia, Cunard, for Cobh, Plymouth, Havre, London; Volendam, Holland America, for Rotterdam via Central America and Spain; Augustus, N. G. L., for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; Northern Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Saturday, April 25

Baltic, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Samaria, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool; Bremen (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Statendam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Exochorda, American Export, for Alexandria via Mediterranean ports; Frederick VIII, Scandinavian American, for Christianstad, Oslo, Copenhagen; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Venezuela, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Santa Barbara, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, April 27

California, Cunard, for Belfast, Glasgow.

Wednesday, April 29

President Roosevelt, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Mauretania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, April 26

Baltic, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, April 29

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, April 30

Asama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient; Sonoma, Matson, for Sydney.

Friday, May 1

President Fillmore, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, May 2

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York; Colombia, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, May 2

Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

Monday May 4

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York; Colombia, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Wednesday, April 29

Hiye Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Saturday, May 2

President Taft, American Mail, for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Wednesday, April 29

Aorangi, Canadian Australasian, for Sydney.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, April 23

Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh, Halifax.

Friday, April 24

President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, April 25

Santa Elisa, Grace, from west coast South America.

Sunday, April 26

Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, April 27

American Banker, American Merchant, from London; Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen; Saturn'a, Cosulich, from Trieste, Patras, Naples.

Tuesday, April 28

President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward); Laconia, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Cobh; Paris, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Rochambeau, French, from Havre; New Amsterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Gripsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg.

Wednesday, April 29

Homeric, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Lancastria, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast, Galway.

DUE BOSTON

Tuesday, April 28

Lancastria, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast, Galway.

CHESS

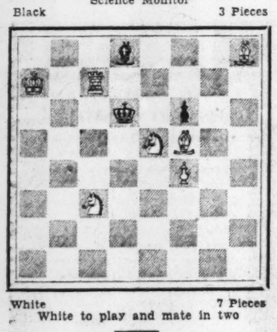
by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1297

By W. A. Beers

Composed Especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black 3 Pieces



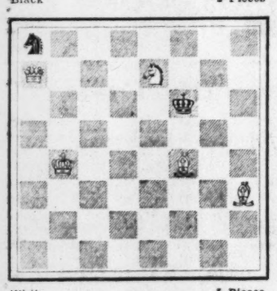
White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1298

By H. von Gottschall

Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1295. B-Q4

No. 1296. 1. B-R8 PxKP

2. R-QKt7

1. ——— PxKtP

2. R-QB6

Very unusual, a double Indian!

End-Game No. 39. Black played Kt-K4, when PxKt; 2 BxP!, K-Kt2; 3 P-Kt5, QBxP; 4. Q-R6ch, K-B2; 5 B-B4ch, K-K; 6 PxP, P-KB; 7 Q-R5ch, resigns, followed.

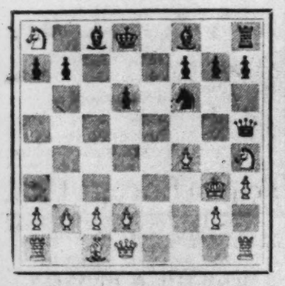
END-GAMES

The following position developed as the result of some analysis on a Four Knights Defense played by Bogoljubow and Rubinstein in a match some years ago. It is a striking example of what might have occurred. White has just played KtxQR.

End-Game No. 40

By E. Bogoljubow

Black 12 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

What is Black's winning continuation?

NOTES

The fifty-fifth Oxford-Cambridge match was drawn, 3½ to 3½. Cambridge has won 25 times, Oxford 24, with 6 matches drawn.

A telegraph match between Oslo, Norway, and Goteborg, Sweden, has been won by the former, 4 to 2.

A return match played at the Harvard Union resulted in a win for Harvard. The score was Harvard 5½, Providence 3½. A feature of the match was a B and Kt ending in which the Providence player was unable to force mate within 50 moves.

The following two games are the only likely wins in the recent Philadelphia-London cable match, with the exception of the Winter-Winkelman game, which was lost by Winkelman, Philadelphia, through exceeding the time limit. This game, which had just reached an interesting point in the mid-game, was really an unfortunate "break," for it was by no means won or lost.

Mlotkowski, who was the only winner for Washington last year, and Sharp represented Philadelphia.

BOARD 3

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Michell White	Sharp Black	Michell White	Sharp Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 Kt-K7ch	K-R
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 KtxB	QRxKt
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	20 QxKt	Kt-Q4
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	21 Q-Kt2(f)	Q-Kt3
5 P-K3	P-B3	22 Q-R5ch	P-B3
6 Kt-B3	B-K2	23 Q-B5	Q-R3
7 B-Q3	Castles(a)	24 QR-Q	Q-Kt3
8 Castles	PxP	25 R-R4	QR-K
9 BxP	Kt-Q4	26 QR-K	RxR
10 BxB	QxB	27 QxR	Q-Q
11 Kt-K4	KKt-B3(b)	28 RxQ	P-KB4
12 Kt-Kt3!	P-KKt3	29 R-K6	P-B5
13 Q-B2	P-K4(c)	30 Kt-B	K-Kt2
14 KR-K	PxP	31 Kt-Q2	K-B2
15 PxP	Q-Q5	32 R-K4	K-B3
16 Kt-K5	Kt-Kt3?(d)	To be adjudicated (g)	
17 KtxKtP!	KtxB(e)		

(a) 7 . . . PxP followed by Kt-Q4 is, we think, stronger before White has castled.

(b) Too slow and restricting. After 11 . . . KKt-Kt3; 12 B moves, P-K4 equalises.

(c) At last Black frees his position, but White remains with a marked advantage in development.

(d) A blunder which allows White to win a P. Hardly better is 16 . . . QxQP, when 17 KtxKtP, and if PxKt; 18 QxPch, K-R; 19 Q-R6ch, K-Kt; 20 Kt-B5!! might follow. The only move to hold the position is 16 . . . K-Kt2!

(e) Obviously not PxKt on account of 18 QxPch, K-R; 19 Q-R6ch, K-Kt; 20 R-K5!

(f) White is now trying to conserve his material advantage. Imminent adjudication puts its stamp on every move.

(g) There can be little doubt but that the game will be awarded to White. He is a clear P ahead and has the better position besides.

BOARD 6

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Mlotkowski White	Sergeant Black	Mlotkowski White	Sergeant Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 P-KRJ	B-Q3(d)
2 P-KB4	B-B4(a)	19 BxB	RxB
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	20 BxPch	QxB
4 P-B3(b)	Kt-KB3	21 QxQch	KxQ
5 PxP	PxP	22 PxB	R-K
6 KtxP	Castles(c)	23 QR-K	RxR
7 P-Q4	B-Q3	24 RxR	K-Kt3
8 Kt-B3	KtxP	25 R-K2	P-B3
9 B-Q3	Kt-KB3	26 K-R2	R-Q6
10 Castles	B-KKt5	27 K-Kt3	K-B2
11 QKt-Q2	P-B4	28 K-B4	P-Kt4ch
12 Q-B2	Kt-B3	29 K-K4	R-Q2
13 PxP	BxBPch	30 R-Q2	R-K2ch
14 K-R	Q-Q4	31 K-Q3	R-Q2ch
15 Kt-K4	KtxKt	32 K-K2	R-K2ch
16 BxKt	Q-R4	33 K-B2	K-K3
17 B-B4	QR-Q	To be adjudicated (e)	

(a) Too conservative for our tastes. 2 . . . PxP, and if 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3! or 2 . . . P-Q4 (the Falkbeer Counter Gambit) leads to a more exciting game. Yet, playing an unseen opponent is, we imagine, much like speaking to an unseen audience, so that something simple and steady, at least until the novelty and strangeness of the situation have worn off, may be good tactics.

(b) An echo of pre-hyper-modern chess. It aims at the formation of strong central pawns.

(c) Inferior to Q-K2, when 7 P-Q4, B-Q3; 8 Kt-B3, KtxP; 9 B-K2 leaves an even game. The text permits White to play B-Q3, gaining time.

(d) An error enabling White to win a P. Probably Black has nothing better than BxKt, when 19 RxKt gives White somewhat better chances, owing to the two bishops and the open B file.

(e) Presumably White's extra P on the Q side should win, but the process is by no means simple or short

MOTORISTS TO HAVE SPECIAL STEAMER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Autocarrier, a new Dover - to - Calais cross - Channel steamer, is designed to take motorcars and parties from England to the Continent and back. The vessel belongs to the Southern Railway and will be operated on a daily service the year round. The capacity is 35 motorcars and 120 people.

The cars will be under cover aboard ship. Motorists arriving at Dover or Calais after a long run will appreciate a bathroom with its hot and cold shower. With a speed of 15 knots the trip will be done in one and three-quarter hours

Japanese Legation To Stay at Peiping

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—The Japanese Government will not consider any plan for transfer of its legation in Peiping to Nanking, capital of the National Government of China, until it is convinced that Nanking is to be the permanent capital of the Chinese nation, according to the official spokesman of the Foreign Office in Tokyo.

The spokesman denied reports in the vernacular press that the Government was considering an early transfer of the legation, retaining its property in the legation quarter of Peiping as a Consulate-General.

For practical purposes, the spokesman pointed out, the seat of Japanese diplomatic authority in China for the past 18 months has been the Consulate General in Shanghai, which is in charge of M. Shigemitsu, who was elevated from his post as consul general to be chargé d'affaires. Since the Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang spends a considerable part of his time in Shanghai this arrangement has proved satisfactory.

DUTCH PEACE PRIZE AWARDED ENGLISHMAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM, Holland—Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general to the League of Nations, has been awarded the first Wateler Peace Prize by the Carnegie Foundation at The Hague, by virtue of his exceptional merits for the development of the organization of international coöperation. Sir Eric has accepted the honor, and has placed the award of $10,000 at the disposal of the Carnegie Foundation, to be used for the furtherance of international good will, peace and safety. In accordance with Sir Eric's wish, this amount has been given to the International Union of League of Nations Societies at Brussels.

The Wateler Peace Prize originated from a legacy of the late Johan Gerard Daniel Wateler, director of the Oranje Nassau Hypotheekbank (Orange Nassau Mortgage Bank) of The Hague, who left his fortune of approximately 500,000 florins ($200,000) to the state of the Netherlands—which referred it to the Carnegie Foundation on condition that the yearly revenue be set aside as a fund for a peace prize.

DUTCH STUDENTS OPEN PEACE DRIVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—A students' peace action committee has recently been inaugurated to unite all students of Amsterdam for the purpose of furthering peace activities.

The students have opened a library, the Carnegie institution at Paris contributing a number of books. International contacts have already been established with Belgium, the International Students Service, the International League of Nations and Peace Students Society at Geneva. The committee is further organizing study meetings where the peace problem will be discussed by those prominent in that movement in the Netherlands; also, by students themselves.

PERTH GROUP URGES VOTE ON SECESSION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—At the recent annual conference of the National Party here a resolution was carried urging the Premier, Sir James Mitchell, to introduce a bill authorizing a referendum on whether Western Australia should secede from the Federation. The proposed measure is expected to receive considerable support in view of the fact that the Premier favors secession.

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SHARP BREAKS FEATURE DULL STOCK MARKET

Railway Shares Drag List to Still Lower Level—Closing Weak

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Railroad shares again dragged the stock market downgrade today.

Trading continued in lean volume, but the carrier issues, as a group, plunged decisively through the six-year low of Dec. 17. Losses in these issues ranged from 1 to more than 6 points, while the rest of the list was pulled down about as much, with wider losses in a few specialties.

Renewed liquidation of the railroad issues marked general but slow selling in the market.

All groups shared in the weakness, and net losses averaged a couple of points in the leaders. Atlantic Coast Line, Illinois Ceneral and Union Pacific dropped half a dozen points, and New York Central and American Telephone 4.

U. S. Steel and American Can lost 3. Ingersoll Rand tumbled 17. Sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Rail shares developed pronounced weakness when directors of Atlantic Coast Line adjourned their annual meeting without an announcement as to the $3.50 semi-annual dividend due July 10. While it was reported that the dividend would not be considered until the May meeting, the market could not interest deferred consideration favorably.

Railway Situation

Illinois Central directors meet for dividend action next week, and it is well known that earnings are running substantially below the current annual dividend rate of $7, which has been maintained since 1917.

Wall Street hears much discussion in connection with the shrinkage of rail earnings, of plans to cut expenses, including possible efforts to reduce wage scales. At least one rail executive has expressed himself in favor of lower wages, but feeling against such action is so strong in other quarters that little official comment is available.

While railways for March as a whole show scant improvement over the earlier months of the year, at least a few carriers managed to do fairly well. Chesapeake & Ohio today reported March net operating income of $2,366,291, actually larger than the $2,157,182 reported for the like month of last year. Union Pacific reported $1,414,527, as reduced from $1,627,571.

Wall Street is awaiting the quarterly dividend meetings of Bethlehem and United States Steels next week. While mild optimism was expressed by Officials of U. S. Steel yesterday, they made no promises as to dividend action, although one financial news agency has stated definitely that the regular payment of $1.75 may be expected. U. S. Steel's ingot output this week is reported to have shrunk from 53 to 50 per cent of capacity.

Bonds More Active

Trading in bonds was more active today than in yesterday's lethargic session, and prices were firmer.

Moderate gains in railroad issues were a conspicuous feature of the market though the activity in many of this group was still restricted. The better tone of this group was ascribed to increases in net items in the March earnings of some of the first carriers to report such results. Illinois Central 4½s of 1966 jumped about a point, but the appreciation in most other rails was more moderate.

Public utility obligations had a rising tendency which did not get very far. Many of the small gains in this group were recorded by the less active issues. Bonds like American Telephone debenture 5s, Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s, and North American 5s of 1961 were active and steady.

Foreign issues staged a two-sided movement. German 5½s of 1965 reflected a good demand. Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57 made good gains but some of the provincial issues of that nation eased off. Italian 7s, Norwegian 6s of 1944 and Australian 5s of 1957 were active and lower.

Industrial bonds lacked a definite trend and the turnover in most of them was small. Armour 4½s and International Match 5s made good gains. Sinclair 6½s of 1938 and United States Rubber 5s receded. Stock-privilege obligations fluctuated narrowly in dull trading.

Issues of the United States Government were dull and easy.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Apr. 21	Apr. 20
8	Allied Kid	70	70	70	...
100	Am & British	53	53	53	...
526	Am T&T	188¾	185	186¾	188
90	Amoskeag	8½	8½	8½	8½
10	Ariz Com	.50	.50	.50	...
10	Avia Sec	4½	4½	4½	4½
25	Big Sand	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	...
7	Bos El 2 pf	84	84	84	84
26	Bos & Alb	183	183	183	182¼
15	Bos Prop	176½	176½	176½	...
35	Brown pf	33	33	33	33
20	Chi Junct pf	103½	103½	103½	...
400	Cont Sec	23¼	23	23¼	...
50	Cop Range	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Det Air	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
215	East SS	23	22	23	...
100	E G&Fuel	21½	21½	21½	22¾
242	E G&F 6%	92½	92½	92½	92
92	E G&F prpf	82½	82½	82½	82
10	E Mass pf	7	7	7	...
120	Edison Elec	252	251½	252	250½
57	Em Asso	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
49	First Nat S	151¼	149¾	149¾	...
13	Gen Capital	34½	34½	34½	...
50	Gilchrist	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
20	Libby McN	11¾	11¾	11¾	...
200	Loew's Thea	8½	8½	8½	8½
879	Mass Util	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
80	Nash	35⅛	33⅝	35⅛	35
8	Nat Leather	.60	.60	.60	...
79	NE Tel	138¼	138	138	138
590	No Butte	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
5	No NH	112	112	112	112
50	Norw Worc	140	140	140	...
38	Pac Mills	20	19¼	19¼	19¼
20	Pocahontas	13	13	13	...
105	Quincy Min	7½	7¼	7½	7¾
60	Shawmut	13	13	13	...
302	Stone Web	44	41⅝	41⅝	42
45	Stll Mach	20	18	18	...
10	Swift & Co	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	...
200	Hower Mfg	.50	.40	.50	.40
180	Uni Found	7½	7¼	7½	7½
241	Uni Shoe	52½	51	51	52
280	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	...
30	Utah Apex	1	1	1	1
25	Util Eq pf	78	78	78	78
225	Util Hyd	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	...
245	War Fron	32⅝	30½	30⅝	31½

BONDS

$3000	Chi Jct 5s	103	103	103	103
1000	E Mass 5s	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	...
2090	West End 4s	99	99	99	...

HOTELS IN BANKRUPTCY

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against the Morris White Holding Corporation, owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Hotel White, the Hotel Whitehall and several apartment houses. Liabilities are estimated at $10,000,000 and assets at $9,500,000. The Irving Trust Company was appointed receiver.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low			Sales	High	Low	Apr. 21	Apr. 20
14¼	7		Abitibi	300	7	7	7	7
32	29	6	Abitibi pf	100	26	26	26	...
110	104	7	Ab & Str pf	60	104	104	104	...
110	104	7	Ab & Str pf	60	107	104	104	...
13½	16⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	2300	18½	17½	17¾	18⅛
32⅜	22½	2	Adams Mill	100	26½	26½	26½	...
11⅝	5¼		Adv-Rumely	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
109⅜	85⅛	35	Air Reduc	21	88⅛	85¼	86	88
10⅜	5¾		Airway El	300	5⅜	5¾	5¾	...
15⅛	7	.40	Alaska Jun	20600	14⅜	13⅜	14⅛	14⅜
8¼	6⅛		Alban pPWP	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...
12¾	7⅝		Alleghany	1600	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
59⅛	37½	5½	Alleghany pf	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	...
59	34⅜	5½	Allegh pf xw	100	35	35	35	34½
182¾	130¼	6†	Allied Chem	4900	137	131¾	132½	126½
42¾	30	2	Allis-Chal	400	31	31	31	31
18⅞	12¾	1	AL Port Cem	400	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	...
23	17½	2	Amerada	1200	18	17⅞	17⅞	...
62¾	54	2†	Am Bk Note	200	56	56	56	54½
29¾	17½		Am Ag Ch of Del	600	18	17⅞	17½	...
12⅜	7¾		Am Br Bov	100	8	8	8	7¾
129¾	106¼	5†	Am Can	18100	119¼	115¾	116¼	119
151½	145	7	Am Can pf	100	151½	151½	151½	150½
38¾	23	3	Am Car & F	400	25½	25	25	...
86	74⅞	7	Am Car pf	100	76	76	76	...
43¾	25	2	Am Chain	400	26	24½	24½	25
48⅜	38¼	2†	Am Chicle	300	45¾	45½	45½	46½
21¼	14⅛	1.40	Am Color Type	300	14	14	14¼	...
14½	...		Am Com Alc	500	7⅜	7	7¼	7½
29¾	19		Am European	400	26¾	26½	26½	26½
51¾	26¾		Am & FPw	17200	36⅜	34	34½	35⅛
90	79	6	Am & FP 6	100	84	84	84	...
79½	59½	7	Am & FP 3pf	400	60¾	59½	59½	60½
8	7		Am Hide	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
31⅜	23¾	3	Am Ice	200	27½	27	27	28
77¾	74	6	Am Ice pf	100	76	76	76	...
28	17		Am Int Corp	900	17½	17	17	18
1⅛	⅝		Am La Fr	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
30¾	20¼	2	Am Loco	400	20¼	20½	20½	...
7	3⅜		Am Mach&Met	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
23¾	16½	3	Am Metals	1500	16¾	16¼	16¼	...
64½	45	1†	Am PwL&L	1900	46¾	45⅝	45⅝	47⅜
21½	15½	1	Am Radiat	1900	16⅜	16	16	16
12⅝	6¾		Am Repub	1400	7	6½	6½	...
37⅜	26½		Am Roll Mill	2100	29½	27¾	28⅜	29¾
66	50⅜	5	Am Saf Raz	200	51¼	51¼	51¼	50¾
1¾	⅜		Am Ship	100	1	1	1	1
102¾	93½	6	Am Smelting 2pf	200	99¾	99	99	100
58½	40½	4	Am Smelt	300	43¾	41½	42¼	43
64½	45	1†	Am Solvents	400	21¼	21¼	21¼	...
4½	1⅞		Am Stl Fnd	400	2⅛	2	2	...
31¼	18¾	3	Am Stl Fndries	300	5	4⅞	4⅞	...
11⅛	4¼		Am Stores	100	44	44	44	44
48¼	37	2†	Am Sugar	400	52	52	52	...
60	42¾	5	Am Tel&T	15800	189½	185⅛	185½	189½
201¾	176¼	9	Am Wat W	2300	59½	57	57⅝	59⅞
11⅞	6⅞		Am Wool	200	8½	8¼	8¼	9
39⅜	21		Am Wool pf	3600	33¾	31¾	31¾	33⅝
4	2		Am Writ ct	100	2½	2½	2½	...
8¾	4½		Am Zinc	200	5	5	5	6
43½	29¾	1½	Anaconda	9500	31½	30¼	30½	31
36	26⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	27	27	27	27
18	10		Arch Dan	400	12	11⅞	12	...
4½	2		Arm Ill A	200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
72	38½	7	Armour D pf	300	45¼	44¼	44¼	46
2⅞	1½		Arm Ill B	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
47	16		Arm Ill pf	300	19⅜	1-9	19	20½
28⅞	7⅜	2†	Asso Apparl	7400	9¼	7⅞	8	10
32⅜	20⅜	2	Assd Dry G	400	23	22¾	22¾	23⅜
203⅜	167	10	Atchison	3700	170	167	168½	168⅝
108¼	102½	5	Atchison pf	300	107¾	107¼	107¾	107¼
120	92½	7†	Atll Coast L	400	99	95	95	96
239⅝	155¼	1†	Atl Refining	4900	165¼	153¾	164¼	164¼
54	35⅛		Atlas Pwd	100	41	41	41	40½
295½	101½	4†	Auburn Auto	7600	204	188¼	192¼	201
6⅛	3		Aviation	600	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
27⅛	18½	1½	Baldwin	4500	20¾	18½	19	20¼
42¾	30	2	Baldwin pf	150	97½	97¼	97¼	97
87⅞	65½	5	Balt & O	700	68	65½	65⅝	67¾
66¾	56½	3½	Bangor & A	100	56¾	56¾	56¾	...
81	65	4	Beatrice	600	70	70	70	74
14½	9¾	1	Barnsdall A	600	10	9⅝	9⅞	10
111	106	7	Beatrice pf	100	110¾	110¾	110¾	...
25½	16⅞	1	Bendix	1500	20	18⅞	18⅞	19¾
46¼	32¼	2	Best & Co	400	40½	39½	39¾	41
43½	26⅞	6	Bethlehem	12900	50	47¾	48¼	49¾
123⅞	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	100	115	115	115	...
29	22½	1½	Blaw Knox	400	23	22½	22½	23¼
20½	16½		Bloom'dale	110	18¼	18¼	18¼	...
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	1100	37⅛	35½	36¼	36¼
76¼	67½	3†	Borden	2500	71	69⅞	70⅛	71
30¾	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	1300	23⅜	22¾	22¾	23⅜
2⅜	1½		Bot M A pf	50	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
22⅜	16½	1½†	Briggs	25500	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	17¾
26	13		Brockway pf	10	13	13	13	...
69⅜	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	600	63⅜	62	62½	63¾
94¼	85⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	91	91	91	89¾
129⅜	103	5	Bklyn Un G	500	111	109¼	109¼	110
15	9		Bruns Balke	100	9	9	9	...
9½	5½		Bruns Term	100	6	6	6	6
20⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	200	15¼	15½	15½	16
114	111¼	7	Bucyrus pf	20	114	113	114	113
34⅞	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	400	28½	27½	27½	28
13	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	400	9	8¾	8¾	9
23	11¾		Bullard	400	12⅝	12½	12½	12
15⅜	10⅝	1½	Bulova Watch	100	11	11	11	11
10	3		Burns Br B	200	3	3	3	3⅛
32¼	21½	1	Burroughs	1000	24¾	24¼	24½	25
31	18	2†	Bush Term	2500	20¾	18	18½	21
113	108¾	7	Bush Big pf	20	110	110	110	...
20⅜	12¾		Butterick	600	16½	15⅞	16½	15⅜
69¾	37⅜		Byers	6500	44½	39⅝	39⅝	43¾

—C—

53	33	4	Calif Pack	1500	33½	32⅜	32⅝	33½
16⅜	11¾	2	Campbell	200	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
42⅞	36⅞	10	Calu & Ariz	100	38½	38½	38½	38½
11⅜	8	4½	Calu & Hecla	600	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
40¼	29⅞	5	Canada Dry	4500	38	36	36	36⅝
45⅜	37½	10	Can Pac	3000	37⅞	37	37⅛	37½
16	9½		Capitol Adm	800	14½	14½	14¾	14¼
131½	81⅜	6	Case Thresh	21000	89¼	83½	84	88¾
52½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	2000	33⅞	32¼	32½	35
14⅜	5½		Celotex	400	9½	9¼	9¼	...
16	11¾		Celanese	100	12½	12½	12½	...
24⅞	19½	1½	Cen Aguirre	400	22	21¾	21¾	22½
6¼	2½		Century Rib	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
30¼	20	1.50	Cerro de P	1300	20¾	20	20½	20½
7¼	2¼		Cert-Teed	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
23¼	11¾		Checker Cab	1100	11⅝	11	11	12
54½	40	3	Ches Corp	900	42½	42	42	42¼
46½	39¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	16500	40½	39⅛	39¼	40⅛
13¾	3¼		Chi & Alt pf	100	1	1	1	1
77⅞	55⅛	1½	Chi Gt West	200	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6
26⅜	19¼		Chi Gt W pf	700	22¼	21½	21⅝	22½
15⅞	8⅜		Chi M&SP pf	400	9	8½	8⅝	9⅛
45½	33	4	Chi & NW	300	34⅜	34	34	34⅜
116	103	7	Chi & NW pf	100	107	107	107	106¼
75	29¾		Chi Pneu pf	100	22½	22½	22½	...
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	1800	51½	49½	49½	51
101	91	7	Chi RI 7%	100	92	92	92	91
33¾	23½	2.40	Childs	700	26¼	25¼	26	26
25⅞	18¾	1	Chrysler	8600	21⅞	19⅝	20	21
37⅞	24¼	3.60	City Ice	400	34⅜	34	34	34½
90	77½	6¼	City Ice pf	470	90	89	89	89½
22⅞	18	3	Clark Equip	100	18	18	18	...
34¼	24¾		Cluett Phdy	300	30	29¾	29¾	...
10¼	8¾		Col Bea Oil	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
170	142⅞	7	Coca Cola	200	148½	148¼	148¼	150
52½	50⅛	3	Coca Cola A	100	52½	52½	52½	...
50½	46¼	2½	Col Palm	300	47	47	47	...
17⅜	6		Collins&A	400	13	12⅜	12⅝	12¼
104½	102	6	Col Palm pf	200	101¾	101¾	101¾	...
32¼	16¾	1	Colo F&I	700	17⅝	16¾	16¾	17⅝
115	95	8	Colo F&I pf	30	95	95	95	...
45⅝	32¼	2†	Colum Gas	11000	38¾	32⅞	33¾	35½
109½	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	100	107½	107½	107½	107½
111⅜	73½	6	Col Carbon	1800	82	78	78	81½
16⅜	7¾	.75	Col Graph	2500	11	10¼	10⅜	10¾
23¾	17	2	Com Cred	100	17	17	17	18
85⅞	76½	6½	Com Cr Inf	10	85	85	85	84½
23½	20	1¾	Com Cred pf	30	22½	22½	22½	...
35¾	34	3	Com Cred A	400	34¼	34	34	...
24½	21½	2	Com Cr pf B	40	23	23	23	...
34	25	1.60†	Com Inv Tr	400	28½	26⅛	28½	26⅞
21½	14½	1	Com Sol	8500	15¼	14½	14½	15
12	8	.60	Commwlth So	7500	9⅛	9	9	9
100¾	91½	6	Commwlth So pf	200	99½	98⅛	98½	99⅛
12¾	6¾		Congoleum	400	10¼	10	10	10¼
15	7¾	2	Con Film	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
18⅞	15¾	2	Con Film pf	500	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	16½
109¾	82⅛	4	Con Gas	9500	96¾	93¾	94⅜	96⅜
104⅜	101½	5	Con Gas pf	200	104	104	104	103⅞
15⅜	14	1	Con Laundries	100	14	14	14	14
42½	34	6	Con Ry C pf	100	33	33	33	34
1¾	¼		Con Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	⅞
8½	5		Container A	100	5½	5½	5½	...
30	21½		Cont Bak A	1100	16	15½	15½	15½
3⅜	2		Cont Bak B	200	2¼	2	2	2¼
62¾	47	2½	Cont Can	1000	59	57½	58	59
16⅞	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	1200	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
51⅞	41	2.40	Cont Ins	1400	49¼	41¾	42	42¾
41½	27⅛		Cont Motors	1900	33¾	31¼	31½	33⅝
12	8		Cont Oil	2000	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
12	5		Cont Shares	300	6⅛	5½	6	6¼
86¾	71	3†	Corn Prod	4000	73¼	70¾	71½	73¾
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	40	152½	151¼	151½	152½
18	8¼		Coty	800	11	10¼	10¼	11
34½	27	2†	Cream of Wh	900	29½	29½	29½	...
87⅞	37⅞	1	Crown Zell	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	4
34¾	21½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	32	32	32	...
63	45	5†	Crucible	400	47	47	47	48
106	91	7	Crucible pf	60	95	91	95	93¼
23½	11⅛		Cuba Cane2Prod	300	13¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
5¾	3		Cub Am S	100	4	4	4	...
37⅞	23⅝		Curtiss Wr	2500	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
8½	3⅞		Curtiss Wr A	600	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
41	27		Cutler	400	27	27	27	27¼

—D—

23	13½		Davison	900	15⅛	15	15	...
157¼	131⅜	9	Del & Hud	1000	134	133	133	...
102	68¼	4	Del Lac & W	400	70	68	68¼	69
45¾	27½	2	Denv RG pf	200	29	28	28	...
195	175	8	Det Edison	700	180¾	178	178	...
23	14⅞	8	Diamond M	1800	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18½
26	24⅜	1.50	Diamond M pf	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅞
1¾	1		Dome Mines	1100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
24	14½	1.20	Don Stores	100	21½	21½	21½	21¾
107	83¼	4†	Dupont	7500	90¼	87	87¾	90
124	118¾	6	Dupont deb	100	122	122	122	...
23	21		Durham H pf	30	21	21	21	...

—E—

13¼	7½		Eastern RM	100	9½	9½	9½	...
185¾	143⅜	8	East Kodak	4500	156⅞	152½	153¼	157
144¼	123½	6	East Pwr pf	10	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾
21⅞	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	3000	16⅜	16	16	16⅜
69	35½		Eitingon pf	1600	55¼	55½	55½	55
74⅜	50⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	6500	53½	52½	52½	53½
3⅜	2⅛		Elec Boat	400	3½	2¾	3⅛	...
60⅜	38¼	1	Elec P&L	15000	48¼	45½	45½	48
98¼	86	6	El P&L 6 pf	100	96¼	96¼	96¼	...
66	50⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	300	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜
41	30	5	End John	200	32¼	32¼	32¼	...
111	102½	7	End John pf	200	103½	103½	103½	...
49	38	2.40	Eng P S	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	41½
35⅜	28¾	2½	Equit Bldg	400	29	28½	29	30
39¾	25½		Erie	800	26	24	24½	26⅛
45½	30	4	Erie 1pf	900	32⅞	31⅛	31⅝	32
12¾	8		Eureka Vac	300	8½	8	8	8½

—F—

29⅜	19¾	1.60	Fairb Morse	200	21½	19¾	19¾	...
100⅛	99½	7	Fairb M pf	20	100	100	100	...
8⅝	3⅝		Fashion Pk	800	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½
23⅜	15½		Fed Dept St	400	21¼	21	21½	21
15½	9½	1	Fed Screw w	100	9½	9½	9½	...
7⅝	5½	.40	Fed Motor T	200	5½	5½	5½	...
56¼	45¾	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	46¼	46	46	...
9	8	.64	Fifth Ave B	120	9	9	9	...
63	56½	6	Firestone pf	200	60	60	60	60
55	41	2½	First Nat St	300	51	50	50	49¾
⅞	½		Fisk Rubber	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3	2		Fisk Rub 1pf	140	2	2	2	2
19¾	11½		Follansbee B	200	12	11½	11½	12¼
64½	41½	2	Foster & Wh	100	46	44½	44½	46¼
32½	22¼		Fourth Nat Inv	200	28½	28	28	28½
38⅜	22½	4	Fox A	6800	23½	22½	23	23⅞
75	67	7	Frank-Sm pf	60	75	75	75	...
43¼	28½	3	Freeport Tx	700	33½	32½	32½	33½

—G—

6⅜	3½		Gabriel A	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	...
60	49½	5	Gamewell	50	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50
2⅜	¾		Gardner M	200	¾	¾	¾	...
7⅞	4½		Gen Am Inv	300	6¼	6¼	6½	6¼
72⅛	53⅜		Gen Am Tk	500	63	61¾	61¾	63⅜
47	22¾	3	Gen Asphalt	4700	24⅞	23¾	23¾	25½
25⅜	21¾	3	Gen Baking	200	22⅞	21¾	21¾	22⅜
...	...		Gen Bronze	200	9½	8¾	8¾	...
63	38½		Gen Cable pf	40	39	38½	39	39
54¾	41⅜	1.60	Gen Elec	33900	44⅞	43½	43½	44¾
121⅝	111⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	113⅝	111⅜	111⅜	113⅝
56	47¾	3	Gen Foods	400	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	53
76¾	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	1200	69	66½	69	68
8½	4½	.30	Gen G&E A	10400	6	5¾	6	6
50	43¾	3†	Gen Mills	100	44½	44½	44½	44

TEXTILE TRADE CONTINUES IN GOOD POSITION

Back Orders Equal 136 Per Cent of Stocks—Market Quieter

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 21—Notwithstanding the falling off in demand for coarse-yarn cotton goods during the latter half of March, the statistics published by the Cotton Textile Merchants Association of New York for the month of March, including 5 weeks to the 4th of April, showed that sales and shipments continued to exceed production, and left the statistical position of the market very strong.

Production was recorded as 277,638,000 yards, which was an increase of 2.4 per cent a week over that of February. Sales were 295,334,000 yards, or 108.7 per cent of production. Shipments were set at 317,185,000 yards, or 116.8 per cent of production and 107.4 per cent of sales.

These heavy shipments reduced stocks on hand at the mills by 45,547,000 yards or 14.3 per cent to 273,781,000 yards, which is a new low record for stocks on hand since the beginning of the publication of these statistics on Jan. 1, 1928. They reflect the urgent demand for spot deliveries due to the impoverished condition of inventories all along the line from manufacturers to retailers.

Unfilled orders fell off 5.5 per cent to 373,951,000 yards, which is 136.5 per cent of stocks on hand and makes a very comfortable back log.

A review of the first three months of this year shows production of 691,955,000 yards, sales of 861,131,000 yards and shipments of 776,136,000 yards. Stocks on hand show a decrease of more than 25 per cent. Mill men express themselves as well pleased with this showing, and as not surprised or discouraged by the recent falling off in demand following the unusually long continued activity of the past three months.

Some Selling Under Market

Nevertheless, there appear to have been a few producers apprehensive in the absence of demand. These few, aided by second hands, controlled the coarse goods market last week and took at reduced prices what business developed. But even second hands could not find buyers for all the goods they offered.

Both manufacturers and merchants emphasize the continued need for keeping production down to the level of consumption and expect that if that is done the demand will soon return to normal proportions.

The fine goods manufacturers are cooperating much more effectively and have thus far been able to hold prices on most numbers to recent levels. They generally operate only on orders for future delivery and do not manufacture for stock. That is why there is such a scarcity in a number of combed yarn fabrics. The demand for plain combed goods slackened somewhat last week but the call for specialties continued.

Fancy Shirtings Sell Well

Fancy shirting fabrics have sold well and the mills are booked so far ahead that new orders are taken only for delivery three months away. Plain weave descriptions with colored stripes or other decorations are popular. Fine chambrays are included in this section and dyed combed yarn goods appear more popular than print cloths in fine shirtings.

Plain combed goods 34-inch 72x100s 7.00-yard sold at 8½c, and the 38-inch of the same count 6.25-yard for 8½ to 8¾c, all for future delivery. Combed broadcloths were included in the shirtings. The 37-inch 128x68s 4.40-yard brought 11½ to 13c, and the 144x76s from 13½@14½c.

Combed lawns and voiles continue in urgent demand. Spots are scarce and command premiums. In voiles none are available. The 40-inch 76x72s 9.00-yard combed lawns sold at 8¼ to 8¾c for future delivery, but spots commanded ¼c better price. This true also of the 72x68s 9.50-yard, which moved for future delivery at 7⅝ to 7¾c, but at 8c for spot. The 40-inch 60x56s regular hard twist combed voiles brought 8c, and the extra hard twist 9½ to 9¼c. The 70s 68x76s moved at 13¼ to 14½c, depending on the quality of the cotton used.

Pongees and Crepes

Pongees 34-inch 72x100s 7.00-yard sold at 8 to 8½ cents for near-by delivery, and the 38-inch of the same count 6.25-yard to 10 to 10¼ cents. The 40-inch 72x64s organdies 13.00-yard brought from 11 to 11¼ cents. Sateens were quite active. The 39-inch 88x140s 5.10-yard sold at 15 cents, and the 96x160s 4.50-yard brought 19 to 19¼ cents. Single-end cantons 35-inch 96x100s 22-26 sold at 12 to 12½ cents, and the two-end 96x104s 22-26 at 17½ cents. The 34-inch 80x56s tussahs single-end brought 14 cents.

Rayon-filled flat crepes 76x56s, with 150-denier 60-filament rayon, sold at 14¼ to 14¾ cents, but the 32- to 40-filament brought 13 to 13½ cents. Rayon-warp crepes 40½-inch 100x46s, with 150-denier first-quality rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling, moved at 22½ cents. Rayon voiles 60x54s with 75-denier, sold at 18½ to 19 cents. The cellulose acetate voiles 64x64s, with 75-denier, moved at 31½ cents.

Rayon taffetas 35½-inch 110x60s, with 50s single combed warp and 150-denier rayon filling, moved at 15 to 15½ cents. Rayon-and-cotton serges 36-inch 80x72s, with 30s carded warp and 150-denied rayon filling, were obtained at 16½ to 16¼ cents. Rayon-and-cotton shantungs 60x48s, with 150-denier first-quality rayon warp and cotton shantung filling, were obtained at 16 to 16½ cents.

Taffetas and Twills

The cellulose acetate taffetas 37-inch 120x72s, with cellulose acetate both ways, sold at 44¼ to 45c. Three-leaf twills 40-inch 150x88s, with 75 acetate warp and 150-denier acetate filling brought 55 to 56½c. The 40-inch jacquards 120x72s, with 150-denier cellulose acetate both ways moved at 51½ to 52½c. High sley satins 37-inch 320x84s, 8-shaft satin with 75-denier cellulose acetate warp and 150-denier acetate filling, brought 90 to 91c.

In the print cloth division the 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard sold at 5¼c, with second hands accepting 5⅛c. The 68x72s sold at 6¼c, the 72x76s at 7c for future but 7⅛c for near-by delivery, and the 80 squares at 7⅛c for spot and 7⅛ for future delivery.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100	100
Adams Express 4s '48	87	87
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	77½	77
Amer Foreign Power 5s	82½	82¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	100¼	100¼
Amer Inter 5½s '49	90½	90½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	20¼	17
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102¾	102½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	104¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	108½	108½
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	108¼	108
Amer T&T 5s '65	108¼	108
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110	110
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	103¾	103¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102¾	102¾
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	106	106
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80⅞	80
Armour & Co 5½s '43	69¾	69
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	93	93
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¼	99⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	113	112¾
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	98⅛	98
Atch T&SF 4s '09	94¾	94½
Atlanta & Danv 3d 4s '48	34	34
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96⅛	96⅛
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	100¼	100¼
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	88½	88½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	59½	56
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	96½	96½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	96¾	96¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	93⅝	93⅜
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	101⅞	101⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	102⅜	102⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	101⅞	101⅜
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109½	109
Belding Hem 6s '36	89¼	89⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108⅝	108½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113½	113¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103¼	103¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101⅜	101⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90	89⅜
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	104⅜	104⅜
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102½	102½
By Products Coke 5½s	102¼	102
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	94¾	94½
Calif Petroleum 5½s '38	93	93
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100	100
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	107	107
Can Nat Ry 5s July	106¼	106¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106⅜	106¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	119⅝	119⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	112	111⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100	99½
Can Pacific 5s '44	105	105
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¾	103¾
Carthage Addr 4s	92	92
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	114	114
Ches Corp 5s '47	100	99⅞
Ches & O 4½s B	100⅛	100⅛
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	97⅝	97⅝
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	101½	101½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	109¼	109¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	31⅛	30¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	67¾	67¼
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '39	81⅛	81⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	22½	22¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	63	63
Chicago & Nw gen4s '87	88⅛	88⅛
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87 cv	80	79⅞
Chicago & Nw gen 4¾s	102½	102½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	98⅝	98⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	86	85¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	80⅜	80⅛
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	104½	104½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90½	90⅛
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105⅝	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	92	92
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '65 A	95	94⅞
Cin Terminal 4½s 2020	104⅞	104¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98⅝	98⅛
Colonial Oil 6s '38	50	50
Colo Industrial 5s '34	87½	87½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101¾	101¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100¼	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97¼	97¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	37½	37½
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106⅞	106½
Container Corp 6s '46	63½	63½
Cuba RR 6s '36	67⅜	67⅜
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104½	104½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96½	96½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105⅜	105⅜
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	102⅜	102⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96⅞	96⅞
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	70	70
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	74	74
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103¼	103¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107	106½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	107⅜	107⅜
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88¼	88¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104½	104½
Erie RR 5s '67	73¾	73¾
Erie RR gen lien	71¼	70⅞
Erie RR gen 75s	73¾	73½
Eq Gas 5s	101½	101½
Fla Cen Penn 5s	89	89
Fla East Coast 5s '74	21	21
Gen Baking Co 5½s	95½	95½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	83½	83½
Gen Investment 5s	91	91
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	104
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	94½	94½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 www	91	91
Gen Theater Equip 6s	54	53⅜
Goodrich 6s '45	56¼	56
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	98¾	98½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90½	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅜	107⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111⅞	111⅞
Great Northern 4½s '61	99¾	99¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	96	96
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	95⅝	95½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅞	110½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	104	104
Houston Oil 5½s	92	91¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	77⅛	77⅛
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99½	99
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103¼	103¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	108⅞	108⅝
Ill Central 4s '53	83	83
Ill Central 4¾s '66	87	86½
Ill Central rfg 5s '35	85½	85½
Ill Central 6½s '36	109¾	109⅝
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	91⅜	91⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102½	102⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '46	53	51
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	93½	93½
Int Match 5s cv rcts '41	96	95¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	92⅝	92⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73¼	73¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	73¾	73¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	98	98
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95	95
Int & G Nor 5s '56 C	75	75
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	58¼	58¼
Int Hydro 6s '44	87⅞	87½
Int Paper 6s '55	62¼	61⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	91	90
Int Tel & Tel 5s	84⅞	84¼
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	98	98
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	77	77
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	95½	95½
Can City Term 1st 4s '60	95	95
Kan City P&L 4½s	103¾	103¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	104	104
L'Autaro 6s '54	61¼	61¼
Lehigh Val con 4½s A	99	99
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	84¾	84
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	98	98
Loew's Inc 6s '41	97	97
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	104⅝	104⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	56¼	56
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	96⅜	96½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	89¼	89¼
Metro Edison 4½s	102⅜	102
Midvale Steel co 5s '36	102⅜	102⅜
Mich Cen 3½s	89⅝	89½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102¾	102⅝
Mil & Nor Ry con 99	99	99
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	87	87
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	97	97
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88½	88½
Mo K&T adj 5s A '67	80½	80½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	99⅜	99⅜
Mo Pac 5s I '81	86¾	86¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	61¼	61
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	89¼	89¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	89¼	89¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	88⅛	88⅛
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	81½	80
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75	75
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	84	84
Morris & Essex 4½s	101½	101⅜
Morris & Essex 5s	106⅝	106⅝
Murray Body 6½s '34	97	97
Mamm Sons 6s	94	94
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	101¾
New Eng Ry 5s	101	101
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	106	105⅝
New Orleans Railway 4s	91¼	91¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93	93
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92⅞	92¾
NYC&HR 4½s N	98¾	98½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86	85⅝
NYC&HR con 4s '98	93¾	93⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100⅞	100⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	98⅝	98⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106½	105¾
NYC&HR 6s '35	106⅜	106¼
NYC L S'L cou 3½s '98	82½	82½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	98⅞	98⅞
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	83	83
NY Chi ¾ StL 5½s '74	98	97¾
NY Chi ¾ StL 6s A '31	101¼	101¼
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	103	103
NY Dock Co 4s '51	78⅜	77½
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	115⅝	115⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	79½	79¼
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	78¾	78¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	91½	91½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	114⅝	114⅝
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108½	108½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103½	103½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111¾	111¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	106¾
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	102	102
Norf Southern rfg A '61	25	21
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101¼	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	104¼	104
Nor Am Co 5s	99	98¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107½	107¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	67	67
Nor Pacific pr lin in 4s '97	97⅜	93⅜
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106½	106½
Nor States Pow 5s A '48	112	111⅞
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94¾	94⅜
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	32½	32¼
Pas Gas & Elec 5s '42	104⅞	104⅞
Paramount Public 5½s '50	83¼	83¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102¼	102¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	82	82
Penn Railroad 4s '52	94¾	94¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	100½	100½
ePnn Railroad 4¾s '63	96⅜	96⅜
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101⅜	101⅜
Penn Railroad 5s '64	103¼	103¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	108⅛	108⅛
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110	110
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	86	86
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	73¾	73
Philadelphiat Elec Co 4s '67	95⅝	95⅝
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102¼	102⅛
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s	104	104
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100½	100½
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	101⅛	101⅛
Port Gen Elec 4½s '35	90	89½
Potasi Tel & Cable 5s '52	80¾	80¾
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95⅝	95⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103½	103½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	89	89
Pure Oil 5½s '40	84	83¾
Purity Baking 5s '43	94⅝	94½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94⅞	94½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	50	49¾
do cts	49¾	49¼
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	94⅜	94⅛
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	84	83⅜
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	100	100
St Louis &SF 4s A '50	76	75⅝
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	64½	64
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	87	86⅞
St Louis SW con 4s '32	98⅞	98⅞
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	29½	29⅛
Seabd AL con 6s '45	12¼	12¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	6⅜	6⅜
do 6s B	6⅜	6⅜
Shell Pipe 5s '52	78¼	77¾
Shell Union 5s '47	68⅝	68⅛
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	71	70
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	104¼	104¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93⅞	92¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97⅞	97⅝
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	96¼	96¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	106	105¼
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	93½	93¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	94⅝	94⅝
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100	99⅝
Southern Ry con 5s '94	106⅞	106⅞
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	103½	103½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	108⅝	108⅝
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	96	96
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	102⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	50	50
Ter RR Assoc StL rfg 4s '53	93¼	93¼
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	105½	105½
Texas Corp 5s '44	97	96⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49	49
Third Ave 5s '37	96	96
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29½	29½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	99	99
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99⅞	99⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	93	93
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	94⅜	94⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100¾	100¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	69½	69
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99	99
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	72¼	72
Virginia Ry 5s '62	105⅝	105⅝
Virginia Ry & Pow 5s '34	103¼	103¼
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	93	93
Warner Gras Pict 6s '39	50⅜	50⅜
Washington Ter 4s '45	95½	95½
Western Maryland 4s '52	79¼	79
Western Union 5s '51	104¼	104¼
Western Union 6½s '36	110⅛	110⅛
Wilys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	99⅛	99⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99¾	99¾
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	27½	26¾
Youngstown Sh & T 5s '78	101⅛	101

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Apr21	Last Apr20
3½s '47	101.26	101.23	101.26	101.23
1st 4¼s '47	102.35	102.23	102.23	102.26
4th 4¼s '38	103.30	103.28	103.28	103.30
U S 3¾s '43 June	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20
US 3-s '43 March	101.19	101.16	101.18	101.21
US 3⅜s '47	101.25	101.25	101.25	101.24
US 4¼s '52	111.24	111.24	111.24	111.28

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Akershus 5s '63	96½	96½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	85	85
Antioquia 7s A '45	55⅜	55⅜
Antioquia 7s D '45	55	55
Argentine Gov 5s '45	85⅜	85¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	92½	92½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	92⅞	92½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	92¼	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	92⅜	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	92⅜	92⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	93	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	93½	92¼
Australia 5s '55	65½	65
Australia 5s '57	66¼	66¼
Austria Hydro 6½s	82	81⅞
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	96⅞	96⅜
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94⅝	94⅝
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	87	87
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103⅜	103½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114¼	110¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110⅜	110½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	87¼	87¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	83¼	83¼
Berlin Elec 6s '55	78¼	78¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	23⅜	23⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	23	23
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	29½	29
Brazil 8½s '29-'57	54	52¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	54	52¼
Brazil (USJ) 7s	54½	54
Brazil (US) 8s '41	68	63½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	72⅝	72
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	72	72
Canada (Dom) 4s	94⅜	94¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102¼	102⅛
Carnbad (City) 8s '54	105¼	105¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	73⅜	73⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	77½	77½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	77⅜	77⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	77¼	77¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	77	77
Chile (Rep) 8s '63	77	77
Christiania (City) 6s '54	102⅛	102⅛
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	65	65
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	63	62½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46"	68	67½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	70	70
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	69	67½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	69	68
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	95¾	95¾
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	99⅝	99½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	65	65
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	69	68
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	84	84
Cuba (Rep) 5s '14-'49	96¾	96¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97¼	97⅛
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	88¼	88
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	86½	86⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	102	101½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	94¾	94¾
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101½	101½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	91¼	91
Finland 5½s '58	90	90
Finland (eRp) 7s '50	97½	97½
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅝	125½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	94⅜	94¼
German 7s '49	104½	104½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	81¼	81¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	81½	81¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	90½	90¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	80⅞	79⅞
Germ Con Elec 6½s '40	96¾	96¾
Germ Con Inv 5½s '65	81¾	81⅝
Greek 6s '68	35¾	35¾
Hansa 6s '39 ww	80	80
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	93	93
Iseder Steel 6s '48	79½	79½
Italy (King) 7s '51	100⅛	100
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	95½	95½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105¼
Jugoslaia Bk 7s '37	82⅞	82¼
Kregher & Toll 5s '59	93¾	93¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	91½	91½
Mtge Mill Mch 7s '36 xw	81	81
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88½	88½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	43	43
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	88½	88½
New South Wales 5s '58	55¼	55
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106¼	106¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	85¾	85¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅞	102⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅜	105½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	100	99½
Nuremberg 6s '52	80½	80
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	64½	64½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101	101
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106¾	106¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103⅞	103⅞
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	26	26
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	28¼	28
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	53	53
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	80	79¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	85¼	85¼
Prussia 6½s '51	85¼	84⅞
Prussia 6s '52	80¾	80¼
Queensland (State) 6s '47	74⅞	73⅞
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101	100⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	85	85
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	86½	86½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	46	44
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	63	63
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	38½	38¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	61⅛	61⅛
Rome (City) 6½s '52	89	89
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104½	104½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89½	89¼
Rumania 7s '59	77¾	77¾
Ruhr 6s	77⅝	77⅝
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	108¼	106¼
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	45	45
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	37	37
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	52	49
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	74½	74
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	76½	76½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	53½	52
Saxon State 6½s '45	83½	83½
Saxon State 7s '45	90¾	90¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¼	107¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	83	82¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92¼	92¼
Siemens 7s '35	101⅞	101⅞
Silesia Bk 6s '47	79	79
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	63⅛	63⅛
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106½	106½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	104½	104½
Swiss Government 5½s '46	105¼	105¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100½	100½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	81¾	81¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	94⅛	94⅛
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	87½	86⅝
Tyrol 7s '52	96	96
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101⅛	101⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅜	106⅜
Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51	105½	105½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	81	80⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	82½	81⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	82

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HALL BOWS TO SCHWIETZKA

Harper and Fleming Other Winners on Opening Day in Billiards

UNITED STATES AMATEUR THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	High run	Best game
Frank I. Fleming	1	0	5	89
Walter A. Schwietzka	1	0	31	83
Robert B. Harper	1	0	7	56
Lewis N. Vogler	0	0	..	..
Joseph Hall	0	1	4	..
Anthony N. Clesi	0	1	3	..
Harry N. Purdy	0	1	4	..

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 21—Robert B. Harper of Denver, the defending champion; Frank I. Fleming of Champaign, a former United States titleholder, and Walter A. Schwietzka, also of Champaign and a former Illinois State champion, were the winners of the opening games in the 1931 United States amateur three-cushion billiard championship tournament at the Elks Club yesterday.

Harper played the best game, but it remained for Schwietzka to supply the first surprise, the veteran Champaign star defeating Joseph Hall of San Francisco, 1930 national tournament winner and the 1930 and 1931 Pacific coast champion.

Harper triumphed over Harry N. Purdy of Atlanta, southeastern champion, by 50 to 22 in 56 innings. Harper scored 18 points in the first seven innings and had a lead of 30 to 7 at the end of the twenty-fourth inning. His play throughout was brilliant and daring.

Fleming opened the program by defeating Anthony N. Clesi of Beaumont, Tex., southwestern champion, by 50 to 44 in a hard-fought game that required 89 innings.

Lewis N. Vogler of Indianapolis, three times a runnerup for the United States championship and 1929 western titleholder, will make his first tournament appearance today, being called upon to play two games.

In the opening game Fleming and Clesi engaged in a hard game that was marked by much safety play. Fleming trailed for the first 22 innings, but in the twenty-third he scored five points, took the lead at 15 to 14 and from this point on was never headed. The score by innings:

Frank I. Fleming—0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 5 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 4 1
2 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1
1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—50. High run—5. Innings—89.

Anthony N. Clesi—1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0
0 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1
2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 3 0
2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—44. High run—3. Innings—89.

In the second game, played last night, Harper played such brilliant billiards that at the end of the seventh inning he had scored 18 points while holding Purdy to 5. He made his run of 7 in the seventh inning and from this point to the finish the result never was in doubt. The score by innings:

Robert B. Harper—2 1 2 5 1 0 7 0 0 0 0 2
1 2 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
0 0 0 0 1 3 4 2 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—50. High run—7. Innings—56.

Harry N. Purdy—0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
0 1 4 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—22. High run—4. Innings—56.

In the third game, the final of the day, Schwietzka showed surprising form in defeating Hall by 50 to 39 in 83 innings. Both players proved to be exceptional shot makers and the game went 83 innings because both men missed many shots by very narrow margins. The score by innings:

Walter A. Schwietzka—1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1
1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 3 0 1 2 3
1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 1 1 0 2 2 1
0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0
1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—50. High run 3. Innings—83.

Joseph Hall—0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0
0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 2 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 1 1 1 0 2
1 1 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
1 0 0 0—38. High run—4. Innings—82.

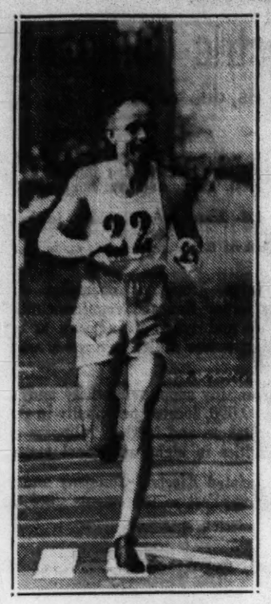
W. J. KENNEDY HEADS MARATHONERS AGAIN

William J. "Bill" Kennedy, veteran runner of Port Chester, N. Y., who finished twentieth in the Boston Athletic Association Marathon yesterday, was reëlected president of the International Marathon Runners' Association at the seventh annual meeting of the body at the B. A. A. clubhouse last night.

Clarence H. De Mar of Keene, N. H., was reëlected secretary, and James P. Henigan, winner of yesterday's race, was elected treasurer. Harold Goslin of Dorchester was reëlected vice-president and the following district vice-presidents were reëlected: Mike Dwyer, metropolitan district; Donald McDonald, Detroit and central association; Robert Murray, Pacific coast; Mike Lynch, south Atlantic division, and A. Monteverde, middle Atlantic division.

The meeting went on record as opposing the practice of runners finishing races hand-in-hand. William A. McVicar was elected honorary president of the association and he was recommended for the appointment as coach of the next United States Olympic Marathon team.

Wins Famous Marathon



JAMES P. HENIGAN
Medford (Mass.) Athletic Club.

James P. Henigan Captures B. A. A. Marathon After 12 Tries

Medford Veteran Realizes Ambition of Long Standing —Pre-Race Favorites Fail to Show Up at Their Best—De Mar Lacked Speed

On a day in which unexpected warmth eliminated the favorites, a veteran, associated mostly with 10-mile races and less, James P. "Jimmy" Henigan, of Medford, Mass., won the thirty-fourth Boston Athletic Association annual Marathon race of 26m. 385yds., in the time of 2h. 46m. 40 4-5s, yesterday. It was Henigan's twelfth attempt to win the B. A. A. classic and his first victory.

Fred J. Ward Jr., of the Millrose A. A. of New York, a powerful runner, but not among the pre-race selections, finished second to Henigan in 2h. 49m. 3 2-5s. Karl Y. Koski and David Fagerlund, both of the Finnish-American A. C. of New York, took third and fourth, and the favorite of the race, Clarence H. De Mar of Keene, N. H., finished fifth.

The winning time was far behind the record of the course and an oddity of Henigan's time is that it was within a few seconds of the time he made last year and at that time he finished eighth. Two of those selected before the race to be possible contenders or winners were Albert R. Michelsen and Willie Kyronen, but both dropped out before half the distance had been reached.

Henigan, David Komonen of Toronto, Can., and David Fagerlund did most of the front running, with Komonen leading until the victor finally crept past him at the Wellesley College gate and from then on the Medford runner opened up a long lead, all of which was needed in the last mile for the little veteran was faltering badly and had any runner been even close at that time the glories of victory might have turned to another.

So heavily did the warm conditions cut into the entries that the team prize went to the Monarch A. C. of Toronto with a total of 49 points. Percy Wyer in sixth place led his team mates, with Alex Burnside seventeenth and Joe Pearson twenty-sixth.

De Mar said after the race that he believed he had not trained properly. Throughout the distance he felt all right, but lacked speed. All four of the former B. A. A. victors finished, with De Mar in fifth place, John C. Miles of Hamilton, Ont., Can., tenth; Carl W. A. Linder of the B. A. A. twelfth, and the veteran William J. Kennedy of Port Chester, N. Y., twentieth.

Only eight of the 203 who started finished within three hours' running time.

Henigan has run over 500 distance races in his career of 22 years in competition, and this race was an ambition of long standing. He has won hundreds of prizes, was on the United States Olympic team twice, placing tenth in the cross-country run at Paris and thirty-fifth in the Marathon at Amsterdam. In his other B. A. A. races his best record was a second in 1928 and an eighth last year. He is 39 years of age and weighs 124 pounds. He has won United States titles at shorter distances.

The first eight finishers received the special gold medals according to position places, and the next 24 received silver medals. In addition Henigan received an olive wreath. The first 40 finishers:

Pos.	Name	Club	H. M. S.
1.	James P. Henigan, Medford		2 46 40¼
2.	Fred J. Ward Jr., Millrose A. A., N. Y.		2 49 03⅘
3.	Karl Y. Koski, Finnish-American A. C., N. Y.		2 53 27⅖
4.	David Fagerlund, Finnish-American A. C., N. Y.		2 53 41
5.	Clarence H. De Mar, Keene, N. H.		2 55 46⅛
6.	Percy Wyer, Monarch A. C., Toronto		2 56 01
7.	David Komonen, Toronto		2 58 31⅘
8.	Paul DeBruyn, New York		2 59 09
9.	Gordon A. Norman, Malden		3 03 33
10.	John C. Miles, Hamilton Olympic Club		3 04 56
11.	John Jakela, Central Y., Toronto		3 04 58
12.	Carl W. A. Linder, Boston A. A.		3 06 17
13.	Andre J. Brunella, Revere		3 06 57
14.	Edwin White, Tappen Post, Staten Island		3 07 53⅘
15.	George C. Mulvaney, Providence		3 08 58
16.	Tom Bury, Lynn Y.		3 09 43⅛
17.	Lex Burnside, Monarch A. C., Toronto		3 11 19
18.	Alexander Montsis, Greek-American A. C.		3 12 08
19.	Con Olson, Buccaneers A. A., Sydney Mines		3 13 53⅛
20.	W. J. Kennedy, Cygnet A. C., Port Chester		3 16 35⅘
21.	John E. Beck, K. of C., Washington		3 20 13
22.	Gordon McCaffrey, Portland		3 24 33
23.	Leslie Pawson, Y. M. C. A., Pawtucket		3 24 41
24.	Joseph Bleckinger, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia		3 25 37
25.	Paul R. Cassano, Medford A. A.		3 27 37⅛
26.	Joe Pearson, Monarch A. C., Toronto		3 27 55
27.	Alfred Rodgers, Dartmouth A. A. A., Dartmouth, N. S.		3 28 54
28.	John Semple, Lynn Y.		3 30 09
29.	Charles F. Gould, St. Francis S. S. T. A., Roxbury		3 30 11
30.	Ezra Lee, Monarch A. C., Toronto		3 31 20
31.	Horatio S. Stanton, Westerly, R. I.		3 33 08
32.	Antranig Barsamian, Whittin Community Association		3 34 31⅘
33.	Arthur Havey, Kingston		3 35 01⅘
34.	Lewis W. Smith, Dercester Club		3 36 13
35.	Clarence L. Sabine, U. S. M. A. A., Beverly		3 37 55
36.	John J. McGonagle, 102d Infantry, Malden		3 38 15
37.	George B. Welch Jr., Wellesley		3 38 31
38.	Maurice C. Richardson, Cambridge		3 39 15
39.	Thomas J. Gaudet, Waltham		3 46 48
40.	Murray Nickerson, Malden		3 41 47

Dartmouth Makes Unusual Awards

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Hanover, N. H., April 21

THE most unusual awards ever made in Dartmouth's athletic history were announced yesterday when the athletic council voted to reward seven sophomores with varsity letters for their work with the waterpolo team. The second year poloists, all substitutes, were treated with such liberality because their sport has been dropped and they will probably never have an opportunity to earn such an award.

Those receiving this varsity insignia were Willard L. Doyle, Flushing, N. Y.; William M. McCombs, Wollaston, Mass.; George D. Miller, Huntington, W. Va.; Judson T. Pierson, Plainfield, N. J.; Rufus C. Read Jr., Attleboro, Mass.; Carl E. Rugen, Plainfield, N. J.; and Mansfield D. Sprague, Bridgeport, Conn.

Miss Schulte Wins In Two Divisions

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-WOMAN TEAMS

Alberti Jewelers, Chicago	2748
Finucane, Chicago	2613
Chris Paschen, Chicago	2573
Fairground Recreation No. 3, St. Louis	2567
Cadillac, Detroit	2556
Littman's Ladies, New York	2549
Anderson S. and C. L. C., St. Louis	2546
Millett's Detroit	2541
Port Boulevard Girls, Detroit	2521
Kirkpatrick, Columbus	2515

TWO-WOMAN TEAMS

Zetta Baker and O. Pomeroy, Barton Plumbing, Detroit	1143
Mrs. Emily Chapman and Mrs. Kate Munz, New York	1131
L. Hubbard and U. Baker, Detroit	1117
Mrs. A. Bruich, Indianapolis and Mrs. J. MacDaniel, Buffalo	1114
M. Harsch and G. Myers, Cleveland	1109
Olive Herman and C. Baldy, Milwaukee	1108
Ann Stowe and S. Hatrick, Detroit	1098
D. McQuade and M. Smith, Chicago	1097
O. Schneider and A. Ziesse, Detroit	1097
A. Lawler and A. Weiller, Chicago	1096

SINGLES

Myrtle Schulte, St. Louis	680
Dorothy McQuade, Chicago	620
Mrs. F. McCutcheon, Pueblo	613
Ann Stowe, Riveria Recreation, Detroit	616
Emma Ruff, Weehawken	608
Anne Tear, Detroit	603
I. Hopfe, Port Arthur, N. J.	598
Rose Schneider, Minneapolis	598
Mrs. J. J. Wilson, St. Louis	588
Nellie Hessinger, Cleveland	589
E. Kranich, Detroit	588

ALL-EVENTS

Myrtle Schulte, St. Louis	1743
Mrs. J. J. Wilson, St. Louis	1742
Agnes Higgins, Philadelphia	1728
Dorothy McQuade, Chicago	1717
Rose Schneider, Minneapolis	1703
Mrs. F. McCutcheon, Pueblo	1670
Mrs. Grace Hatch, Cleveland	1626
Nellie Hessinger, Cleveland	1621
Mrs. Ettie Baker, Detroit, Mich.	1611
A. Higgins, Detroit	1601

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 21—Myrtle Schulte of the Martin Breidt team of St. Louis, brought the fourteenth annual Women's International Bowling Congress to a brilliant conclusion yesterday, at Dwyer's Alleys, by scoring a double victory, breaking the women's record in both instances. First, she captured the singles title with a total of 650, the three games being scored at 225, 221 and 204, and by so doing took the all-events also, with a total of 1742, breaking the record established by Mrs. J. J. Wilson, also of St. Louis, earlier in the event, by the margin of two pins. Her totals were 514 in the five-woman event, and 578 in the pairs, and these, with her record performance in the individual, accounted for the victory.

Her final game was close to the record all the way; but she needed 203 to reach the all-events championship, and, though she got spares at least on every early frame, she needed at least one pair of strikes in succession to get that total. This she failed to accomplish twice by the margin of one pin, and a split reduced her total by one more. But on the seventh and eighth frames she got the double, and though only five fell to her first ball in the ninth, a spare came with the second, and she ran out the string with a spare and a strike, to win by the margin of two pins.

Earlier in the day Agnes Higgins, of the Quaker Ladies' team of Philadelphia, had taken second place in the all-events, with a total of 1728, but this was lowered to third by the feat of Miss Schulte.

Other minor successes came to E. Kranich, of Detroit, in the individual when she climbed into a triple-tie for tenth place with a total of 588, while in the pairs. Olive Herman and C. Baldy, of Maynard Steel, Milwaukee, took sixth place with 1108, O. Schneider and A. Ziesse, of Millett's, Detroit, tied for eighth with 1097, and a combination from Chicago, Q. Lawler, of Finucane, and Mrs. A. Weiller, of Jones-Baumrucker, went to tenth position with one pin less, 1096.

BOSTON STOPS WASHINGTON

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	4	2	.667
New York	4	2	.667
Cleveland	4	2	.667
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Chicago	2	3	.400
Boston	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Detroit	2	4	.333

RESULTS APRIL 20

Boston 13, Washington 3.
New York 5, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 9, Detroit 3.
Chicago at St. Louis, rain.

The American League race became closer than ever on Monday, when the leading Washington Senators were defeated by the Boston Red Sox, 13 to 3, and New York and Cleveland turned in victories to make a three-way tie for the leadership. Each team has four victories and two defeats. The Yankees won from the Athletics, 5 to 4, while the Indians hit hard against Detroit, to triumph, 9 to 3. The contest scheduled between Chicago and St. Louis was postponed because of rain.

While the young veteran right-hander, Jack Russell, was holding the Senators at bay, his team mates were hitting the ball far and often. The Boston club drove out 18 hits, nine of them for extra bases. Charles Berry led the attack for the Red Sox with two doubles and as many singles in five times up. Hal Rayne had three out of four, and Oliver and Pickering each three out of five. The peak of Boston's offensive was in the seventh, when seven runs crossed the plate. Alvin Crowder, who started for the Senators, lasted until the seventh inning rally.

Two terrific home runs by Babe Ruth, his second and third of the season, each coming with Lyn Lary on base, enabled the Yankees to overcome a lead established by the Athletics in the early innings. George Earnshaw drew the pitching assignment for the champions and was given a four-run lead in the first three innings. The Yanks rallied for three in the fourth, two of them on Ruth's first homer, and then two more in the eighth on the Babe's second drive. Johnson started for the New Yorkers and lasted until one man was out in the fourth. Gomes and Wells, who finished for the Yanks, held the A's scoreless.

Willis Hudlin had one of his good days and held the Tigers to three runs although they made 12 hits. The Indians hit the ball hard, with every player in the lineup getting at least one safety. Vosmik, the brilliant Cleveland recruit outfielder, continued his hard hitting with a single, triple and also a base on balls in five times at bat. Hunnefield, Cleveland shortstop, also hit a triple. Johnny Stone, Detroit, left fielder, connected with a circuit drive in the eighth. Waite Hoyt was touched for 11 hits during the first five innings and part of the sixth, before being relieved by Hogsett. The scores:

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	3	2	13	18	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	7	2

Batteries—Russell and Berry; Crowder, Tauscher, Fischer, Burke and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Campbell, Dinneen and Guthrie. Time—2h. 45m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	x	3	6	0
Philadelphia	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	2

Batteries—Johnson, Gomez, Wells and Dickey; Earnshaw and Cochran. Winning pitcher—Wells. Umpires—Van Graflan, McGowan and Connolly. Time—2h. 4m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	3	x	9	14	2
Detroit	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	12	2

Batteries—Hudlin and Sewell; Hoyt, Hogsett and Schang, Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Hoyt. Umpires—Ormsby, Nallin and Owens. Time—2h. 3m.

HELEN HICKS' 78 WINS MEDAL ROUND

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 21 (AP)—The medal in the qualifying round of the Old Dominion women's golf championship tournament was won yesterday by Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., with a brilliant round of 39-39—78.

Her score equalled the course record recently established by Diana Fishwick, British amateur champion. Three three-putt greens prevented the long-hitting golfer from setting a new mark for the course. Miss Hicks got well over 200 yards on her tee shots, and was accurate with her second woods and irons.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, western woman's champion, pressed Miss Hicks closely for the medal, going out in 42 and returning brilliantly in 38 for an 80 and second low score.

Others who qualified in the championship flight were Mrs. J. Marvin Haynes, District of Columbia ranking star; Dorothy Vare, of Ambler, Pa., and her sister, Abigail Vare; Betty Dix Perkins, English golfer; Mrs. H. C. Kersten, of Richmond, Va., ranking state player, and Mrs. Paul Adler, of New York City.

Mrs. Adler and Mrs. Fenby Bausman of the Knickerbocker Club, New York, played off for the eighth place in the championship division, and Mrs. Adler won by scoring a 5 against her opponent's six on the first hole. Scores in the championship division were:

Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I.	39	39	78
Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City	42	38	80
Mrs. J. Marvin Haynes, Washington D. C.	40	43	83
Betty Dix Perkins, England	45	44	89
Dorothy Vare, Ambler, Pa.	45	45	90
Abigail Vare, Ambler, Pa.	50	47	97
Mrs. H. C. Kersten, Richmond, Va.	52	46	98
Mrs. Paul Adler, New York City	49	53	102

Scorers in the second division were:

Mrs. Fenby Bausman, New York City	50	52	102
Mrs. Paul Scheerer, W. Orange, N. J.	53	51	104
Mrs. J. L. McPherson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	58	48	106
Mrs. Francis C. Gray, Boston	52	52	104
Mrs. J. E. Martin, Toledo, O.	53	57	110
Mrs. Mortimer Hess, West Orange, N. J.	56	54	110
Mrs. Robert McEwen, Montclair, N. J.	60	54	114
Mrs. Robert Keeler, Richmond, Va.	58	53	111

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Alabama 3, Mississippi 2.
Baylor 15, Rice 1.
Bowdoin 7, Bates 1.
C. C. N. Y. 7, Panzer 2.
Chicago 11, Lake Forest 0.
Colby 4, Maine 3.
Fordham 10, Boston College 6.
Georgia 9, Florida 3.
Georgia Tech 7, Mercer 3.
Holy Cross 3, Brown 2.
Indiana 1, Northwestern 1.
Mt. St. Mary's 8, St. Bonaventure 7.
New Haven (Ex.) 12, Yale 8.
N. C. State 9, Davidson 2.
Northeastern 10, St. Stephens 0.
Princeton 6, Villanova 2.

ARCHERY

THE eighteenth archery season for the Newton Archers was officially opened April 20, when one of the largest gatherings in the history of the club assembled to draw their bows and arrows. The Newton Archers has always drawn archery enthusiasts from all over the State, and the attendance at the quarterly shoots has steadily increased from a comparative few to more than 60 this year.

There were several especially interesting features of this tournament. The shooting of Mrs. Dorothy Cummings of Newton Center and Mr. Harry E. Jordan of Waltham was brilliant, both breaking previous club records for American Round scores. Mrs. Cummings, six times national champion, had not been in active competition since she won the Eastern title in 1929 and hardly without practice since then came back in stirring fashion with the remarkable score of 96—638. Her 165—977 for the Double American Rounds easily led the ladies. The previous Single American Round club record was established by herself in 1926 with 83—473.

Harry E. Jordan, president of the Waltham Archery Club, led by a substantial margin with the record score of 90—632, exceeding the previous record held by Dr. Paul W. Crouch, which was 96—628, made in 1927. In the afternoon he made 87—617 for a day's total of 177—1249. Incidentally, Mr. Jordan's scores exceeded the E. A. A. record scores for these rounds made in 1927 by Dr. Crouch.

There was some excellent shooting by quite a number of other archers, particularly among the men. Five of the seven leading archers were from Waltham. J. F. Egan of Worcester was second with 169—1067; G. A. Clark, Waltham, 174—1032, third. Mrs. Charles G. Norton, Newton Center, with 145—667, took second among the ladies, and Stella M. Ives, Roslindale, with 131—648, was third. There were 34 men shooting, 22 women, and five juniors. Eugene C. Heilhecker of Bristol, R. I., led the Juniors with 166—834; William Griffith, Brighton, second with 136—640; and Miss Mary Wood of Lynn, third, 123—553.

The Cummings Handicap Cup went to William D. Smith of Needham with a score of 796. W. E. Long of Newton Center did some fine shooting during the day totaling 174—1020, for fifth place of the tournament and runner-up to W. D. Smith for the Cummings Cup. H. A. Wilson of Belmont distinguished himself in the morning with scoring six hits 50 score at 50 yards, which included five golds. H. E. Jordan of Waltham at the same distance in the afternoon duplicated the six 50 score, but with one less gold.

There was also a lively team competition between Worcester, Waltham and Newton. Waltham's team included Jordan, Shedd, Gray and Clark, whose total score of 346—2154 won easily over the Newton team, which included Crouch, Long, Wood and Hodgdon, with a score of 330—1776, and Worcester's team, which included Dick Egan, Ball and Davidson, trailed with 296—1454.

One other feature was the prize offered by Mr. and Mrs. Leigh M. Nesbit of Newton Center of a beautiful homemade quiver for the lady member of the club having the best 40-yard score either in the morning or afternoon shooting. Mrs. Dorothy Cummings of Newton Center won this prize with an end of six hits, score 46. The scores follow:

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND

Women

Mrs. Dorothy Cummings, New. Cen	165	977
Mrs. Bessie L. Norton, Newton Cen.	145	667
Stella M. Ives, Roslindale	131	645
Mrs. Mary Ball, Deerfield	140	626
Mrs. C. L. Pepper, Melrose	141	623
Mrs. L. F. Hodgdon, N. Bedford	117	541
Mary Owens, New Bedford	114	534
Mrs. Natalie Bartholomaei, Waban	113	524
Mrs. H. K. Rippion E. Lynn	119	509
Mrs. W. E. Long, Newton Center	76	344
Mrs. D. B. Wakelee, Melrose	80	334
Mrs. Annie M. Walls, Melrose	77	329
C. olyn Hatch, Waltham	72	288
Mrs. F. H. Davidson, Worcester	73	288
Mrs. C. N. Wingett, Newton Center	73	273
Ruby Luscomb, New Bedford	56	256
Mrs. Helen J. Bean, Reading	63	234
Janet Thomas, Melrose	63	232
Mrs. Grace E. West, Brookline	63	230
Mrs. H. B. Clewell, Melrose	44	134
Mrs. J. C. Philpott, Greenward	18	61

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND

Men

H. E. Gardon, Waltham	177	1349
J. F. Egan, Worcester	169	1067
G. A. Clark, Waltham	174	1032
A. A. Gray, Waltham	173	1020
W. E. Long, Newton Center	174	1020
P. Barnes Jr., Waltham	169	1019
W. C. Shedd, Waltham	173	1005
F. W. Crouch, Newton	173	998
A. W. Dick, Worcester	176	963
C. R. Beals, Bristol, R. I.	170	944
H. R. Rippion, East Lynn	172	928
H. S. Haich, Waltham	167	922
M. E. Rich, Franklin Park	156	862
D. A. R. Wood, Lynn	158	826
H. A. Wilson, Belmont	138	776
M. S. Pearce, Waltham	135	765
R. F. Hodgdon, New Bedford	146	712
L. C. Smith, Newton Center	135	636
H. Eslabrook, Waltham	136	616
P. T. Kelley, Quincy	134	614
W. S. Mariner, Newton Center	137	601
C. K. Peeling, Waltham	143	559
P. H. Ball, Deerfield	127	555
L. N. Nesbit, Newton Highlands	111	473
R. S. Whitten, Foxboro	100	450
W. D. Smith, Needham	94	446

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND

Men

J. P. True, Waban	101	429
C. E. Dallin, Arlington	73	*399
F. H. Davidson, Worcester	96	394
H. O. Rex, Bristol, R. I.	101	375
F. H. Andrews, Waltham	76	*374
C. J. Philpott, Greenward	73	303
M. P. Howland, New Bedford	78	302
G. F. Wing, Melrose	13	59

DOUBLE JUNIOR AMERICAN ROUND

E. C. Heilhecker, Bristol, R. I.	166	834
W. Griffith, Brighton	136	640
Mary Wood, Lynn	123	553
William Dimond, Newton Center	73	289
Bernice Allery, New Bedford	67	203

Billiardists Sail For Empire Meet

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, April 21—Walter Lindrum, lefthanded Australian professional who is far and away the greatest billiard player the world has ever known, left England for his home "down under" today accompanied by Thomas Newman, one of England's finest professionals and Sidney Lee, England's new amateur champion. They will be joined at Marseilles by Lawrence Steeples, former holder of the amateur title who, with Lee, will represent Great Britain in the Empire amateur championship in Australia in June. The winner of the last Empire tournament at Johannesburg in 1929 was Leslie Hayes of Australia.

In the final of the 1931 English amateur championship, Lee on Saturday defeated M. A. Boggin, Manchester, by 659 points—3793 to 3134 after having put out the holder Steeples in the semifinal round wherein Boggin beat H. L. E. Coles, Cardiff, England's representative in the last Empire billiards championship.

Sidney Lee, champion of London and past winner of the boy's championship is not yet 21 years of age, and had his first experience in a men's national championship before he was 16. He is brother of two well-known roller skaters, Benny and Harry Lee, and his present cool, skilful billards apparently foreshadows for him a very distinguished future.

Steeples is going to Australia for the Empire championship because at the time his entry had to be made he was reigning champion. Directly Lee defeated him the billiard control council asked the Australian authorities if they would allow Great Britain to enter a second representative.

ALBRIGHT ELECTS PURNELL

READING, Pa., April 21—E. M. Purnell '31 of Pottstown, hard-hitting infielder of the Albright College baseball squad, has been elected captain of the Parsons. Purnell is a three-letterman, is president of the senior class and an honor student.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Birmingham Southern 5, Millsap 0.
Georgetown 7, Wash. & Lee 2
Harvard 8, Princeton 1.

ST. LOUIS WINS TO TAKE LEAD

Braves-Giants Divide to Tie for Second in National League

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	5	1	.833
Boston	5	2	.714
New York	5	2	.714
Chicago	4	3	.571
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429
Philadelphia	3	4	.286
Brooklyn	1	5	.167
Cincinnati	1	5	.167

RESULTS APRIL 20

New York 4, Boston 3 (morning game).
Boston 1, New York 0 (afternoon game).
Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 7, Pittsburgh 5.

The St. Louis Cardinals, present champions in the National League, went out in front alone on Monday, when they defeated the Chicago Cubs by 3 to 2. Boston and New York, the two clubs tied with St. Louis on Monday, played two games in Boston, the Giants winning the morning game, 4 to 3, and the Braves the afternoon contest, 1 to 0. Close behind the Braves and Giants are the Cubs, Brooklyn and Cincinnati, who are tied for last place in the standing, stepped into the victory column, the Robins winning from Philadelphia, 10 to 5, and the Reds from Pittsburgh, 7 to 5.

A home run by Jim Bottomley in the sixth inning, off Bob Smith, put the Cardinals in the lead by one run, and Burleigh Grimes, the veteran spit-baller, successfully held the margin. Smith and Grimes staged a pitcher's battle until the former was taken out at the end of the eighth for a pinch hitter. Bottomley also drove in a run in the first inning, and an error by Woody English, Chicago shortstop, let one cross the plate in the fourth. Orsatti, like Bottomley, made three hits in four times at bat.

In Boston, the afternoon game proved to be the closest kind of an affair, with Harry Seibold winning a pitching struggle from Carl Hubbell. Both teams were held scoreless until the ninth, when Boston pushed across its only run. Richbourg opened that final inning with a walk. Berger tried to bunt but popped up a fly. Sheely then singled to right, and Chatham, who batted for Charlie Wilson, was given a base on balls. Al Spohrer, Boston catcher, came up with the bases full and drove a long fly to right field, allowing Richbourg to score from third base. The Giants made six hits and Boston seven.

Joe Shaute, formerly of Cleveland in the American League and pitching his first game in the National, held the heavy-hitting Phillies in check, while his team mates, the Robins, found their batting eyes. Brooklyn batters made 18 hits and it was the first time this season that they showed any real punch. Lombardi led the attack for the winners with two doubles and a single in five times up. Whitney, Arlett and Bartell each made two hits for the Phillies. Manager Burt Shotton of the Philadelphia club sent in four pitchers in an effort to keep down Brooklyn hits. Dudley, who pitched the first six innings, was charged with the defeat.

With Red Lucas, Cincinnati's handy all-around man, in the box, the Pirate batters were held to eight hits. The Reds themselves totaled 11 hits off Meine and Willoughby. The former worked for six innings and was the losing pitcher. Nick Cullop hit a homer for the Reds and also a single, driving in three runs. Gus Suhr, Pittsburgh first baseman, made his team's only extra-base hit, a long triple. Suhr also hit a single. Paul Waner likewise made two out of four for the Pirates. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	9	2
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	10	1

Batteries—Grimes and Mancuso; Smith, Bush and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—McGrew, Moran and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 56m.

AT BOSTON

Morning Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0

CENSUS IN ITALY COVERS HOUSING AND EMPLOYMENT

Taken on Same Day as Celebration of Rome's 2684th Anniversary

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, April 21—Italy today held a double festival, that of Rome's 2684th birthday and Fascist Labor Day.

The most salient event of the day, however, was the census taken throughout Italy, its islands, colonies and possessions. This is the seventh census taken in Italy since formation of the Kingdom. The first was in 1862, and the next five in 1872, 1882, 1901, 1911 and 1921. In 1862 the population of Italy was 25,000,000 and the density of population was 87 inhabitants per square kilometer.

At the last census taken in 1921, which included also the provinces annexed after the World War, Italy's population was 38,769,798. At the end of February, 1931, Italy's population was calculated by the Central Institute of Statistics to be 41,931,000; therefore, it is expected that today's census will show that the population of the Italian Kingdom now exceeds 42,000,000.

Since the last census there has been no addition to national territory with the exception of the town of Fiume, with a few surrounding villages on the Italo-Jugoslav border.

On the other hand, Italy handed over to the Pope territory forming the Vatican State, which covers an area of 44 hectares, or 108.72 acres. Today's census does not include the Vatican City, whose population is about 500, but does include the Republic of San Marino.

Italy has an area of 310,144 square kilometers and the density of population today is 135.2 inhabitants to square kilometer, against 125 in 1921.

During the last few weeks there has been intensive propaganda in the newspapers, motion pictures and over the radio calling attention of the people to the great importance attached by the Government to the census. Today's census has a double object—first, to count the men, women and children living in Italy, group them and discover how they live, move and work; second, to make a general inquiry into housing conditions in Italy.

A general census paper containing 23 questions was distributed to each household, together with another form with various questions on houses, such as the number of rooms, rent paid, etc.

The forms were filled out by the head of the family, who had to state the full names of the members of his family, the date and place of their birth, whether they were Italian citizens and, if not, to what country they belonged, whether he was single, married or divorced, the number of children if any, his occupation or occupations, whether he can read, whether he is employed, and to what religious creed he belongs. Results of the census are not expected to be known before July next.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis. "CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA." "To KOB": when following above, indicates western limit of network. "—": coast to coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern standard, unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22

Rhythmic Music

Roy Atwell, monologist; Theo Karle, tenor; orchestra (Tide Water—CBS to WKBW, Buffalo). 6:30.

Morton Downey, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 7.

Welcome Lewis, contralto; Lew Conrad, crooner; Freddy Behrens's Orchestra (RCA —WEAF—T). Fifteen minute "Varieties" period. 8:15.

George Bancroft, screen player, interviewed by Louella Parsons; Hallelujah Quartet; Chili Peppers; saxophone sextet; Sol Hopi's Hawaiians; Dr. Carl Omeron, soloist; studio chorus (California—CBS—T). 8:30.

Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist (General Mills—CBS—T). 9.

Aileen Stanley; Roundtowners Quartet; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 10.

String dance orchestra; Grantland Rice interview (WEAF—T). Musical sentiment. 10:30.

"Scrappy" Lambert and "Dick" Robertson, vocal duo; Dave Elman and Harry von Zell, "The Town Clown" and master of ceremonies; Sam Lanin's Orchestra (McAleer—CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). 10:30.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). 11:30.

Talks

Heywood Broun, columnist (CBS—T). Bill Schudi's "Going to Press" period. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati, CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). 6:45, 8.

"Science and Engineering," Dr. Waldemar Koempffert (WEAF—T). Science and Engineering editor of the New York Times in "Science Speaks" period. 7:15.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard. 7:45.

"Bobby" Jones (WEAF—T). O. B. Keeler, Jones's "Boswell," announcing. 8.

"The Future of the Talking Motion Pictures"; Little Symphony Orchestra (Halsey Stuart—WEAF—T). J. E. Otterson, president of "Erpe," subsidiary of Western Electric, in "Old Counsellor" period. 9.

"The Voice of the Radio Digest" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Nellie Revell. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (Goodrich—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

Harbor Lights (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Sea stories. 8.

Arabesque (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Desert story. 9:30.

Clara, Lu and Em (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

Soloist and Orchestra

Evelyn Herbert, soprano; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). Light opera arias and ballad. "When Day Is Done," by Miss Herbert. 8:30.

Columbia Concerts Corporation Program (CBS—T). 10:45.

Vocal and Instrumental

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Quartet; orchestra (Palmolive—WEAF—T). Varied hour. 9:30.

Mary McCoy and Billy Hughes; Reinald Werrenrath; male quartet; Charles Previn's Orchestra (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). One hour. 9:30. Repeated for NBC Pacific. 8:15.

Vocal

Boswell Sisters, vocal trio (WEAF—T). 7.

"Musical Crusaders" (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln), French-Canadian program by Mme. Jeanne Dusseau, soprano; mixed chorus; instrumental trio and orchestra, from Toronto. 8:30.

"Wayside Inn" (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Old English songs by 'le octet. 9.

Kremlin Art Quintet (WJZ Chain to WBAL). Russian male voices. 11:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain to WIBO, Chicago). "Music Box" and "Liebesfreud" are best known in this group of classics. 6.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to CKGW, Toronto). Listen for the characteristic "Fantasie Espagnol" and "L'Estudiantina" in this program. 11.

Recitals

Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist (WEAF Chain to WSAI, Cincinnati). 7:30.

Baseball

New York Giants-Philadelphia Nationals (WEAF Chain, CBS). Opening National League game in Polo Grounds, New York, Graham McNamee announcing for NBC, Ted Husing for CBS. 3.

Brooklyn Dodgers-Boston Braves (WOR). Opening National League game in Ebbets Field, Brooklyn. Sid Mercer announcing. 3.

Daytime Programs

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). 9 a. m.

"Morning Moods" (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City), Orchestra. 9:30 a. m.

"Piano Moods" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver), Lee Sims, pianist. 11:30 a. m.

"Vocal Varieties" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Soloist and orchestra. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). 12:30.

Harriet Lee, contralto; Vincent Sorey, conductor (CBS to KSCJ, Sioux City). Columbia Revue. 12:30.

Julia Mahoney, soprano; Evan Evans, baritone (CBS—T). Columbia Artists Recital. 2.

"The Design and Making of the Small Garden" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Bernard Rifkin. 2.

"Tale of Two Cities" (CBS—T). Dickens story dramatized in the American School of the Air. 2:35.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). Emery Deutsch conducting. 3.

"Refrain Revue" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Tenor soloist and instrumental quartet. 3:15.

"Evening Stars" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Network advertiser. 3:30.

Radio Play Bill (WEAF Chain to WHO-WOC). Dramatic sketch. 3:30.

Eastman School Symphony Orchestra (WJZ —T). Student musicians playing from Rochester, N. Y. 4.

United States Navy Band (CBS—T). 4.

Morgan Trio (WEAF Chain to WGY, Schenectady). Violin, harp and piano. 4.

"Japan, and the Institute of Pacific Relations" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Yusuke Tsurumi, a Japanese leader. 4:45.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland. 5:30.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
2 Agfa Ansco	15¾	15¾	15½
†150 Alum Co Am	170	168	168
1 Alum Co Am pf (6)	109½	109½	109½
1 Am Cit P&L B (10%f)	7½	7½	7½
5 Am Com Pw A (10%f)	14¾	14¾	14¾
16 Am Cyan B	8½	8¼	8¼
1 Am Equities	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Am & F Pw war	22	20½	20½
6 Am Founders	3¾	3¾	3¾
17 Am Gas & El (1a)	71	70	70
3 Am Invest B	6	5¾	6
13 Am Lt&Trac (2½)	46¾	45½	45¾
1 Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
1 AmSt&PubSerA (1.60r)	20	20	20
50 Am Sup Pow (.40)	13½	13¾	13¾
1 Am Ut&Gen B vtc	26½	26½	26½
1 Am Ut&Gen pf (3)	4¼	4	4¼
18 Am Yvette (¼)	6	5¾	5¾
5 Appalach Gas	8	8	8
3 Ark Nat Gas A	5½	5	5½
13 Asso Gas & El A	21½	20¾	21½
1 Asso Rayon	3	3	3
5 Atlas Util	6	6	6
2 Aut V Mf cv pr pf	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Avia Corp Am	27½	27¾	27½
B			
4 Bahia Corp pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 Benef Ind Loan	16¼	16	16¼
2 Blue Ridge cvt pf	35¾	35¾	35¾
50 Borne Scrymser	8	8	8
5 Bras Tr & Lt	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
2 Burco war	⅝	⅝	⅝
C			
4 Cable & Wire A	1	1	1
5 Cable & Wire B	½	½	½
8 Can Marc Wireless	3¼	3	3
1 Cent Pub Serv A	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1 Cent States El	10	10	10
1 Cent States El war	10½	10½	10½
1 Cent States El pf	128¼	126¼	126¼
1 Chesebro Mfg	17¼	17	17
32 Cities Service	2¼	2	2
13 Comwith & So war	11¾	11½	11¾
3 Commun Wat Serv	¾	¾	¾
2 Comstock Tun	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Cons Dairy	91¾	91¾	91¾
7 Cons G&E Balt	28½	28½	28½
1 Cont Shares cvt pf	11¾	10½	10½
72 Cord Corp	2½	2½	2½
1 Creole ePt	½	½	½
1 Cresson Gold	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Crocker & Wheel	½	½	½
3 Curtiss Wright war	½	½	½
D			
2 Dayton Airpl	1½	1½	1½
7 Deere & Co	25½	25	25½
7 De Forest	6¼	6	6
2 De Havilland	4¾	4¾	4¾
20 Detroit Aircraft	2½	2⅜	2⅜
4 Dubilier Cond	3½	3⅜	3½
5 Duquesne Gas	3	3	3
12 Durant Mot	2½	2½	2½
E			
2 Eisler Elec	4¾	4¾	4¾
117 El Bond & Sh	45¾	44½	44⅞
1 El Bond & Sh pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6 El Pow Assoc A	15	14⅝	15
3 El P & L opt war	27	27	27
2 Empire Corp	1½	1½	1½
2 Europe El deb rts	2½	2½	2½
4 Evans allo Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
F			
2 Fairchild Avia A	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
1 Ford Mot Cana A	23¼	23¼	23¼
4 Ford Mot Ltd	14¾	14¼	14¼
3 Ford Mot Ltd new	14¾	14½	14½
2 Foremost Dairy	1	⅞	⅞
2 Foremost Dairy pf	1½	1½	1½
1 Foremost Fabrics	1½	1½	1½
G			
2 Gen Alloys	5½	5¼	5¼
1 Gen Cable war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Gen Empire	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Gen Theat Eq cv pf	20	19¼	19¼
10 Gerrard S A Co	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Glen Alden Coal	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
3 Gold Seal Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Goldman Sachs	8	8	8
1 Gramaphone rcts	10¼	10¼	10¼
H			
7 Hamilton Gas vtc	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Hecla Min	6½	6½	6½
1 Holling Gold Min	8	8	8
1 Houd Hersh pf A	15½	15½	15½
1 Hudson Bay M & S	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Humble Oil	54½	54¼	54½
1 Hydro El Sec	22½	22⅜	22½
I			
14 Imp Oil Can	12⅝	12⅝	12½
5 Industr Fin cl f	6	6	6
1 Ins Co Nor Am	59	59	59
2 Intercon Petrol	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19 Internat Pet	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
40 †Inters Pow of Del pf	86½	86½	86½
1 Ital Superpow A	4¼	4¼	4¼
K			
1 Kolster Brandes	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
L			
1 Lackawanna Sec	33	33	33
1 Lone Star Gas	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
20 Louis L & E	1	1	1
M			
1 Magdalena Syn	40½	40½	40½
1 Mapes Cons	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Marion Stm Shov	31	30	31
2 Maryland Gas	1-64	1-64	1-64
6 Mead Johnson	96½	95½	96½
1 eMtro 5 to 50c Str pf	1½	1½	1½
1 Mexico Ohio Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Mid St Pet A vtc	1	1	1
8 Mid St ePt B vtc	20	20	20
2 Mid West St Util	21	20½	20½
4 Mid West Util	6½	6½	6½
1 Mo Kan P L (10%f)	105½	105¼	105½
†25 Moh Hud 1 pf (7)	⅞	⅞	⅞
5 Moss Gold Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞
N			
1 Nat Service Co	2½	2½	2½
1 NatShortTSecA (⅛a)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 National Trans (1)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1 Newberry(J J)Co (1.10)	24	24	24
1 New Bradford (.28)	1¼	1¼	
80 Newberry(J J)Cop	93¼	93¼	93¼
†10 NE Pow pf (6)	85	85	85
2 Newmont Min (4)	42½	42½	42½
*1 NY Hamburg (2½)	25	25	25
6 Niag Hud Pow (.40)	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
6 Niag Hud P A war	2½	2½	2½
8 Niag Hud PC war	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Noranda Mines	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Nor Am Avia A war	1⅝	1½	1½
4 Nor Euro Oil	105	105	105
†25 Nor Ind P S 6% pf	97½	97½	97½
†10 North State P 6% pf	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 North States P 7% pf	135	135	135
†20 Northwest Yeast Co			
P			
1 Pac O&E 1 pf	28¼	28¼	28¼
3 Pandem Oil	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
†2050 Parker Rust-Proof	61¾	61¾	61¾
6 Pennroad Corp	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 Perryman Elec	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6 Phoenix Sec	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
7 Pilot Radio A	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Premier Gold	5	4¾	5
8 Pub Ut Hold xw	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
R			
5 Rainbow L Prod B	¾	¾	¾
1 Ray Concrete cv pf (3)	42	42	42
1 Reiter Foster	1	1	1
1 Reliance Manage	5	5	5
3 Rossia Intl	3¾	3¾	3¾
S			
8 St Regis Paper (1)	16¼	16	16
9 Saxet Co	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1 Segal Lock (⅛)	6½	6½	6½
1 Shenandoah pf (3r)	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Signature Hos pf	6	6	6
2 Selected Indust	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Sel Ind (full pd) (3½)	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
1 Select Ind pr pf (5½)	60	60	60
2 So Cal Ed C pf	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Southern Corp	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 So Nat Gas	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Southwest Gas Ut	4¼	4¼	4¼
†50 Spieg May S pf	24¼	24	24¼
5 Stand Oil Ind	30¼	30	30
1 St Oil Neb	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
†50 St Oil of Ohio	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
1 Starrett Corp	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Storkline Furn cv pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Stutz Mot Am	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Stutz Mot Am war	3¾	3¾	3¾
24 Sunray Oil	3¾	3	3
1 Swift Int	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
T			
2 Texon Oil & Land	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Transcont Air Tr	6	6	6
8 Trans Lux D Pic A	9¼	9	9
1 Tubize Chat B	8	8	8
U			
1 Ungerleider Fin	28	28	28
1 Unit El Serv rt	⅞	⅞	⅞
19 Unit Founders	7¾	7¾	7¾
20 United Gas	8¼	8	8
1 United Gas war	2¾	2¾	2¾
5 United Gas pf	90½	90	90½
7 Un Lt & P A	24¾	24½	24½
1 United Stores vtc	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Utah Apex Min	1	1	1
5 Utility Equities	6¼	6¼	6⅛
49 Util Pow & Lt	10¼	10	10
3 Util & Ind pf	17½	17¼	17¼
V			
4 Vacuum Oil	49¾	49¼	49¾
1 Van Camp Pack	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20 Venezuelan Pet	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1 Vick Finance			
W			
2 West Mass Co	56½	56½	56½

(CURB DOMESTIC BONDS)
(Sales in $1000)

10 Ala Pow 4½s '67	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
1 Ala Pow 4½s '67 nw	98¾	98¾	98¾
8 Alumin Co 5s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Am E Pow 6s A '57	69	69	69
8 Am G&E 5s 2028	99¾	99¼	99¾
1 Am P&L 6s 2016	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Am Roll M 5s '48	88¼	87½	88
1 Am Roll M 4½s '33	98	98	98
1 Am Seat 6s	66¾	66¾	66¾
9 Appalach Gas 6s '45 B	59½	59½	59½
6 Ark Pow & Lt 5s '56	100½	100½	100½
22 Asso Elec 4½s '53	92	91½	91½
1 Asso G&E 5s '50	73¼	71¾	73¼
1 Asso G&E 5½s '77	82	82	82
7 Asso G&E 5s '68	72½	72	72
2 As Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	88½	88½	88½
12 As T & T 5½s '55 A	88	87½	88
10 Bell Tel Can 5s '57 B	105½	105½	105½
10 Birmgh Gas 5s '59	98¼	98¼	98¼
15 Bos & Me 4s '61	94¾	94¼	94¾
4 Bos Cons Gas 5s '47	104½	104	104
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100½	100	100
1 Caterp Trac 5s '35	100¼	100¼	100¼
15 Cent Pub Serv 5½s '49	78¾	78¾	78¾
5 Cent St El 5s '48	65½	65	65
4 Cent St El 5½s '54	68½	68½	68½
5 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	95¾	95½	95¾
30 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	81¾	81	81
1 Cent P&L 5s '56	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Cities Ser 5s '66	72	72	72
16 Cities Ser 5s '50	76½	76½	76¾
4 Cities Ser G 5½s '42	75½	75½	75½
1 Cities Ser Pw 5½s '52	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Cit El Illum 7s '41	106	106	106
2 Col Gas & El 5s '61	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Com Larabee 6s '41	35	35	35
5 Cons G B 4½s '50 H	104½	104½	104½
2 Cons G U El 6½s '43A	78¾	78	78¾
1 Cons G Ut 6s '43A	79½	79½	79½
5 Consum Pw 4½s '58	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Cont G & S 5s '58 A	85	85	85
6 Cont Oil 5½s '37	92¾	92¾	92¾
10 Crucible Steel 5s '40	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Cudahy Pack 5s '46	102½	102½	102½
7 Denv & S L 6s '50	60	57	57¼
7 Det C Gas 6s '47 A	107	107	107
5 Det C Gas 5s '50 B	104	104	104
2 Duke Pow 4½s '67	104½	104½	104½
1 Elec Pow & Lt 5s 2030	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Emp O & R 5½s '42	73	73	73
1 Fla P&L 5s '54	89	89	89
1 Gatineau P 5s '56	92½	92½	92½
5 Gen Refrac 5s '33	99¾	99¾	99¾
111 Geo P 5s '77	1-01½	101	101¼
23 Gillette 5s '40	93½	93½	93½
6 Glidden Co 5½s '35	91¾	91	91¼
4 Gobel (A) 6½s '35 R	76	76	76
15 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	101¾	101½	101¾
1 Hood Rub 5½s '36	62½	62½	62½
2 Hous Gulf G 6s '43 A	88¼	88¼	88¼
5 Hudson Bay 6s '35	82¾	82¾	82¾
7 Ind P & L 5s '57 A	103	103	103
1 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	75¾	75¾	75¾
5 Inters Pow 8s '52	76½	76	76
1 Iowa-Neb L & P 5s '57	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Jer C P & L 5s '47 B	101½	101½	101½
4 Kan C P&L 4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
2 Kimberly Clk 5½ A'43	98¾	98¾	98¾
11 Kop Gas & C 5½ '50	103¾	103½	103½
2 Lex Util 5s '52	95	95	95
1 Lib McN & L 5s '42	96	96	96
2 Manitoba P 5½s '51 A	92	92	92
5 Mass Gas 5s '55	101¾	101¾	101⅝
3 Minn P & L 4½s '78	95	94¾	95
4 Miss Riv Pow 5s '51	104½	104½	104½
10 Miss Riv P 6s '44 xw	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 Miss Pw & L Co 5s '57	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Mistrl LH&P 5s '51 A	104¾	104¼	104¼
1 Narragansett 5s '57	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Nat Pub Serv 8s '78	71½	71¼	71¼
35 Nat Steel 5s '56	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Nevada Cal El 5s '56	91½	91½	91½
67 New Eng G&E 5s '50	91½	90½	91½
1 New Eng G&E 5s '48	91½	91½	91½
1 New Eng G&E 5s '47	92	92	92
25 New Eng G&E 5s	98¼	98	98¼
24 N Y P&L 4½s '67	96½	96½	96½
28 Nor Ind P S 4½	70 E	96½	104¼
6 Nor Oh P&L 5½s '51	104½	104½	104½
5 Nor State Pow 4½ '61	97½	97½	97½
1 Nor Tex Ut 7s '35 xw	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Ohio Edison 5s '60	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Oklahoma G&E 5s '50	103½	103½	103½
1 Pac G&E 4½s '57 E	99¼	99¼	99¼
13 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	99½	99	99
10 Pac Pub Ser 5s '36	99	99	99
5 Pac P&L 5s '55	104	104	104
6 Penn Oh Ed 6s '50 xw	104	104	104½
2 Penn Oh P&L 5½s'54A	104½	104¼	104½
6 Penn P&L 4½s '81	96¾	96½	97½
1 Pb Ser N Ill 4½s'80E	97½	97½	97½
2 Pub Ser N Ill 4½s'F	1981 97½	103¾	103¾
4 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	103⅞	100½	100½
10 Pug So P&L 5s'60C	100½	69⅞	70¾
11 Roch Cnt Pw 5s'53	70¾	98¼	98¼
1 Saxet Corp 6s'45 A	98¼	96¼	96¼
3 Shawin&W&P 4½s'67A	98¼	94¾	94¾
2 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	105¾	103¾	103¾
5 So Cal Gas 5s'37	94	93¾	94
13 South Cal Gas 5s'47	84½	82½	82½
2 South Nat Gas 6s'44	94½	94½	94½
3 So Ut&Pow 5s'57 A	94¾	96¾	96¾
7 So Pac 4½s 1981	96¾	96¾	64¾
2 Sou'w Dairy 6½'38ww	64¾	64¾	55½
6 So'west N Gas 6s'45	57	55½	101½
8 Stand G&E 6s'35	102¼	101½	102
4 Stand G&E 6s'39 cv	102	102	100¾
5 Stand G&E 6s'66	100½	100¾	99
10 Stand P&Lt 6s'57	99	99	92½
10 Superpower Ill 4½s'67	092½	101½	101½
1 Swift & Co 5s'40	101½	101¾	101¾
10 Tex P&Lt 5s'56	101¾	44¼	44⅞
23 Tri Util 5s'79	45¼	100½	100½
1 Un L&P 6½s '74	100½	93	93
7 Un L&P 6s '75	93½	89¾	89¾
3 Un L&R 5½s '52	89¾	101½	101½
1 Un L&R 5s '32	101½	84⅞	84⅞
9 US Rub 6s '33	84⅞	90	90
1 US Rub 6½s '33	90	76	76
2 US Rub 6½s '36	76	74	74
2 US Rub 6½s 1940	74	93	93
12 Vanadium Corp 5s '41	93¼	102¼	102¼
1 Ward Bak 6s '37	102¼	94¾	94¾
11 Warren Bros 6s '41	95½	104½	104½
8 Wash Wat Pw 5s '60	104½	101¾	101¾
1 Webster Mil 6½s '33	101¾	49	49
2 W News Wel 6s '44	49	88¾	88¾
2 W Tex Ut 5s '57 A	88¾	102¼	102¼
2 Wisc P&L 5s '56 E	102¼	101	101
15 Youngs S&T 5s 1970	101		

FOREIGN BONDS

2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	98½	98½	98½
5 Com Priv Bk 5½s '37	86½	86½	86½
1 Danish Con 5s '53	97½	97½	97½
5 Europ Mtg 7s'67 C	88¾	88¾	88¾
6 Ger Cons Mun 7s'47	89	79¾	80¾
25 Ger Cons Mun 6s'47	80¾	100¾	100¾
2 Hamburg El 7s'35	100¾	83½	83½
2 Hamburg El 5½s'38	83½	88¾	88¾
5 Hanover City 7s'39	88¾	76½	76½
1 Medellin Col 7s'51	76½	93¼	93¼
1 Nippon El Pow 6½s'53	93¼	35	35
1 Paranza Braz 7s'58	35	2½	2½
1 Russ 5½s ctf 1921	2½	102½	102½
1 Saarbrueck 7s'35	102¾	96½	96¼
1 Saxon Pub Wks 5s'32	96½	85¼	85¼
4 Stinnes 7s'36 xw	85¼		

†—Actual sales. *—Ex-dividend. A—Plus extra. B—Plus 10 per cent in stock. E—Paid last year. F—Payable in stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 Princess Hohenlohe - Schillingsfurst, guest speaker; Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick Program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 The Old Painter.
6:00 Big Brother; League of Opportunity.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 "World Affairs," Thomas Chalmers.
7:00 Sandy MacFarlane's Chimney Swallows.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man; recording.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Victory of San Jacin

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

PART or full-time workers wanted to sell modern foundation garments direct to women; high commissions and generous bonus plan. GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY. Stamford Conn. Dept. CS 4.

REMOVAL NOTICE—Gartside's Iron Rust Soap has removed ink, rust, chemical and other stains from clothing and fabrics since 1894; agents wanted; write or wire for particulars. Dept. N. 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

THE HOMESTEAD offers cultured home life combined with progressive educational methods; CAMP ACTIVITIES conducted under same high standards; applications now being received. MRS. MARY M. STARR, M. A., Madison, Conn.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HIDDEKEL HALL—25 acres, 6 buildings, 125 rooms; a home for Christian Scientists designed for service to meet the individual need, including those working out the problem of mental inharmony. MRS. EDITH B McCLURE, telephone Overland 365, 74th and Santa Fe Trail, Overland Park, Kansas.

House-in-the-Pines

16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD. Est. 1905. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Modern high-class 3-family apartment building; near Principia School; good investment; reasonable terms. Box D-6, 1775 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments of stock sent, no expense except express, liberal commission.

ERSKINE HILL
130 West 42nd St., New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A WOMAN of culture desires position as companion; is generally useful; also operates a car and typewriter. 32 Orange St., Stamford, Conn. Tel. 4-2514.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, jewelry, etc.; we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO. Established 1812, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line, Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

NEW YORK CITY, 143 East 95th—Two modern large sunny rooms, private entrances, tub shower bath, Frigidaire, kitchenette; rent $60; sacrifice, leaving city; furniture $250. Apt. 1.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—To sublet till Sept. 1st, unfurnished apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, maid's room and bath, all outside sunny rooms. J-76, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—2nd floor 2-family house, 5 rooms, front porch; garage; near stations. E. QUACKENBUSH, 12 Storer Ave. 1873-W.

NEW YORK CITY 15 West 55th St.—Sublet 5-room, refined modern apartment (southwest front), May 1 to Sept. 30; large living room and foyer, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, furnished or unfurnished. Call SUPT. NORRIS, Circle 7-9112 all day or Circle 7-5833 from 8-10 a. m.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—5 rooms, bath, including kitchen; attractively furnished; electric refrigeration and radio; 1 block subway and busses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

NEW YORK CITY—Club residence just opening offers several spacious suites and smaller rooms; good plain cooking available. Circle 7-5933.

WILL sublet small furnished room, bath, high southern exposure, swimming pool and restaurant in building; reasonable. BARBER, "Hotel Des Artistes, 1 West 67th St., New York City.

YONKERS, N. Y. (Nepperhan Heights)—5 rooms, bath, inclosed porch; first floor private house; garden, steam heat included; nr. station; 53 Vista Ave. Telephone Nepperhan 297.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PARK AUTO RENTING CO.
172 EAST 73RD STREET, N. Y. CITY
Tel. BUtterfield 8-5370

PACKARDS . . hour, day, week, month. Courteous liveried chauffeurs.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ADIRONDACKS—For rent, Corlear Bay Camps, on shore of Lake Champlain, in the pines, on privately owned estate, furnished housekeeping camps, with open fireplaces, running spring water, sand beach, tennis courts; daily delivery of supplies and mail; rentals, season only, $140 to $520; references required. Address C. H. EASTON, Scarborough, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

PELHAM PINES offers home surroundings, refined care, for infants, children or adults; tutoring if desired; telephone; 4 miles from Lowell. Mail address, Nashua, N. H., R.F.D. 3.

DIRECT MAIL SERVICE

EXTENSIVELY experienced direct-by-mail advertiser available for individual counsel and complete production of campaigns; profitable methods at reasonable cost. KRAF, Room 1514, 100 East 42d Street, New York City, Ashland 4-8559.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER (colored)—Gowns and Wraps, your wardrobe overlooked, $5; home or out. Telephone University 4-5560 (N. Y. C.).

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION
Tel. Endicott 0629 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

HARVARD SQUARE SERVICE BUREAU
18 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.
High-grade domestic help. Univ. 5638

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 80b Lexington Ave (62nd St.) New York Regent 2234

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers, 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242, New York City.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
Also neatly furnished rooms.
2382 7th Avenue, New York Audubon 2856

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 5389.
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOUR hand wrought iron tree guards complete; reasonable. THIRD CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 583 Park Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 255 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

TORONTO, ONT.—6 rooms, attractively furnished; convenient location; 3 months $150; available May 15th. MRS. B. R. FARRAND, 173 Davisville Ave.

INSTRUCTION

PIANO, ORGAN, HARMONY, Accompanying and Interpretation; tutoring in grammar and high school subjects, especially Latin and modern languages. L. G. MOYLES Bo 394, Great Neck, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND BY BOSTON POLICE DEPT.

271019—BABY Carriage, dark blue. Whitney Coach, rubber covering.

202023—COMPACT. Houbigant new compact.

CALL PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE
239 MILK STREET Tel. Hancock 0280

Local Classified

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacer, Mgr., 623 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp 2007, Uni 3705-W.

OFFICES TO LET

PART TIME—Practitioner's office, comfortably furnished. Inquire after 2 p. m., Room 1961, Salmon Tower, 11 West 42nd St., New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Prices right; efficient work; will accept work in all the suburbs of Greater New York. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 2046 East 64th St. Navarre 8-7788.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

THE GLADE

A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. P. O. address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

The GUEST HOUSE
302 EIGHTH AVE., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Homelike; helpful for rest, study, and refreshment; wholesome food; in view of ocean and boardwalk. Tel. 7916.

The Oxford

1120 CENTRAL AVENUE, OCEAN CITY, N. J.
Pleasant congenial homelike surroundings for rest and study. Corespondence solicited.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

REAL ESTATE

IN OLD GREENWICH, CONN.—For sale, beautifully located Colonial home overlooking Long Island Sound; 150 feet of waterfront with private sand beach, docking privileges for boats in Greenwich Cove; very exclusive neighborhood; 4 master bedrooms, 3 master baths, large sleeping porch, 2 large double servants' rooms and bath, delightful broad porches overlooking the water; 2-car garage with quarters for chauffeur; owner will sell completely furnished. Inquire EDITH L. SMITH, 60 East 42nd Street, New York. Tel. Vanderbilt 3-5926.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
34 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

REST HOMES

"GARDEN OF CANADA"
30 MILES FROM NIAGARA FALLS
A rest home in fruit belt where guests may enjoy quiet study, lovely country home and beautiful scenery; permanent guests considered. MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ontario.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY, 519 West 123rd—Newly decorated large, small rooms, $11 to $18 including excellent home cooked meals; pleasant social surroundings; children taken.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 Weekly
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortably and well furnished, all light and airy, swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall Street.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn. Main 5500.

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up
504 W. 112th St., New York City Cathedral 8-9540

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.—Large room, comprising all of second floor; private lavatory; garage $6 weekly. R. DENTON, 114 Dikeman St.

NEW YORK CITY, 522 West End Ave.—Furnished, comfortable small room, private bath, private entrance; gentlemen preferred. Trafalgar 3069.

NEW YORK CITY, 151 East 44th—Beautiful suites, two or more rooms, entire floor; also singles. Vanderbilt 3-2818, call mornings.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, cultured, wide experience, good reader, traveler, typist. Write Box B-9, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

CARETAKER, gardener and handy man; best references. Phone W. P. 6354, M. HEMMER, Ridgeway, White Plains, N. Y. "Little Orchard Farm."

CHAUFFEUR, age 38, single, 18 years' experience; No. 1 references. A. C. ROGERS, 327 St. James Ave., Springfield, Mass. care Wallace Shaw.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; 18 years private family; good mechanic; excellent references. K-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ENGINEER, college graduate, four years' technical and electrical experience; location New York City. Write Box D-11, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXECUTIVE SALES-MANAGER

With splendid record of success in a field where product sold ranged from $3500.00 to $50,000.00 each, per unit. Experienced in Sales Organization, Sales Management, Advertising, Collection Procedure and Correspondence. Particularly successful in the personal contacting and closing of big deals. Salary secondary if opportunity and contacts right. Box M-24, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG man, capable, adaptable, with experience in warehousing, die sinking, mould making, owing to reorganization is open to accept employment in any direction. S. BRIGHTMORE, West Britannia St., Taunton, Mass.

YOUNG man, teacher, desires summer employment; musical, athletic. Write Box H-20, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman will take charge of elderly person or business couple's home. GERRARD, 214 First St., Jersey City.

COMPANION-NURSE, experienced, references, wishes position, city-country. Write Box H-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXCELLENT cook, managing housekeeper; city-country. 130 Hamilton Ave., Englewood, N. J. MRS. POMEROY. Tel. Englewood 3-0706.

TEACHER, 25 years old, desires summer position as tutor or companion; college training in art, music, recreational games; free to travel. Box P-144, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG college graduate, loves children, wishes to help with them in country, anywhere, June to Sept.; good reference; Christian Scientist preferred. Regent 7286-W. B. SALTER, Beaver Country Day School, Brookline, Mass.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sublet June 1st to Oct. 1st, 3-room apartment, newly furnished, twin beds, very light, ground floor; quiet neighborhood; ½ block Cortelyou Road Station, Brighton subway; $65 monthly. BARNES, 400 Marlboro Road, Decatur 3-3258.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—7-room home in the heart of the Berkshires; from June 1 to September 5 inclusive; includes 4 bedrooms, sleeping porch, fireplace and garage; $300. Apply to Mr. E. J. CHANDLER, 42 Malcolm Ave.

SUNNYSIDE GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—First floor, 2-family house, 5 rooms, furnished, piano, Electrolux, sunny yard, summer months, adults; 15 minutes from Times Square; convenient subway, bus. Box W-20, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

UPHOLSTERERS

UPHOLSTERING, repairing, refinishing, reglueing, will serve at home or office. AL. WARNER, 204 West 55th Street, New York City. Tel. Circle 7-2000.

CANADA

ONTARIO

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The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of

ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.
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Builders' Hardware, Paints, Tools, Wholesale, Retail.
10 Catherine St. N. Tel. Reg. 4925-4926

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Dependable
Home Furnishing
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Free Estimates Gladly Given.

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We call for and deliver all furs. Store and insure them for one year . . . at a cost of only 3% of your own valuation.

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Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
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Opposite Christian Science church
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UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER
Free Delivery to All Parts of City
All Meats Protected by Frigidaire
The Home of Home Dressed Meats
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Have purchased the
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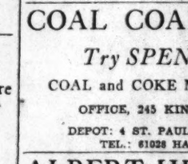

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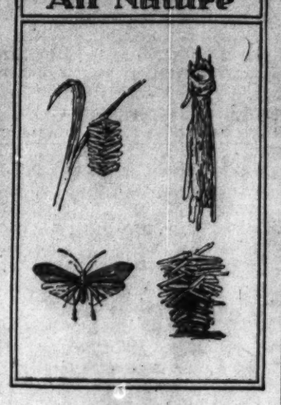
DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



Caddis Fly

IF YOU are not acquainted with caddis flies, you will find it an interesting experience to seek them out beside some pond or slow stream. There may be queer, curled leaves, or tiny bunches of sticks, floating by, which if carefully watched will show a wee head with perhaps a pair of legs sticking out of the top, indicating that these unique houses are occupied.

You may be just in time to see one of these aquatic caddis worms row its houseboat close beside some stem, or plant stalk, and anchor it there by means of a silken thread. The open end of the case will then be covered with a loose silk netting—and the process of transformation from the state of a mere worm to that of a winged insect will take place.

When the change is nearly complete the pupa will lift the lid of its case and climb up the stalk to get free of the water. It will soon be prepared to acquaint itself with the aerial world, but it will likely wait until night to take flight—meanwhile sitting with its long, thin wings pressed close to its sides while waving its jointed antennæ which are almost as long as its body. When it does test its wings, if there is a bright light near it will go there to meet others of its kind.

Supposing the caddis fly you are watching is a female, she will soon return to her native spot to lay her eggs on stalks, or leaves, that stand knee-deep in water. When the eggs hatch and the larvæ find themselves resting in still water they will cut leaves and wind them to form cases, or collect bits of twigs and place them criss-cross in the form of a log cabin. In any case the different parts of the portable houses will be securely bound together with silk.

But should caddis eggs hatch in running water the worms would build their cases from sand, or pebbles, and hitch them to some support while they wait for their food to come to them. The members of one species make their sand huts between tiny pebbles and weave loose nets across the entrances. These catch fine particles of floating algæ which they feed upon. The larvæ are less than an inch in length, and the adult fly will measure only about two inches across the spread wings.

A Word a Day

Pamper

Pam'-per is accented on the first syllable; *a* as in hat, *e* as in maker.

This word is occasionally applied to "spoiled" youngsters whose every whim, taste or desire has been humored; and to those who have been allowed to indulge themselves excessively in dainties, luxuries, or other personal gratifications.

No trace of the word appears in the Anglo-Saxon, and the supposition is that it was imported from the Netherlands, whence it reaches back to the Low German *pampen*, more commonly *slampampen*, "to live luxuriously," a likely extension of *pampe*, a soft food made of meal.

Example: "The pampered creature was of little use to itself or others."

Notes and Queries

Selah (Mrs. K. D.)—The weight of scholarly opinion seems to be against reading this word as a part of the Scriptural passage to which it is appended. It appears to be a musical or liturgical sign, perhaps to indicate the place to lift up the voice in chanting.

Archangel (Mr. T. W. C.)—The first syllable, arch, is pronounced as though spelled *ark*.

In Lighter Vein

Trade Arithmetic

"Johnny," the teacher said to the butcher's son, "how many legs has a sheep?"

"Please, teacher, do you mean a live sheep?"

"What difference does it make?"

"Well, if it's a live sheep, the answer is four, but if not, it's two, 'cause the front legs are shoulders of mutton."—*London Opinion.*

The New Salesmanship

Customer: "To what do you owe your extraordinary success as a house-to-house salesman?"

Salesman: "To the first five words I utter when a woman opens the door: 'Miss, is your mother in?'"—*Unidentified clipping.*

Modern Camping

Willis: "Hello, where have you been?"

Gillis: "Just got back from a camping trip."

Willis: "Roughing it, eh?"

Gillis: "I'll say so! Why, one day our portable dynamo went off and we had no hot water, electric lights, ice, heat, or radio for almost two hours!"—*Chicago Daily News.*

Aid to Conversation

"I want to do something that will draw out the conversational abilities of my guests."

"That's easy. Give a musicale."—*Pathfinder.*

Reflected Glory

Visitor: "And who are you, my little man?"

Cuthbert (with conscious pride): "I'm the baby's brother."—*Pearson's.*

A Quotation for Today

NOTHING is denied to well-directed labor; nothing is to be obtained without it.—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Graduation Present

New York

ONE day a gift of $100 came to Miss Carrie Wallace Kearns, principal of Public School 47, an institution for teaching the deaf and training them for useful service. She was told that it was to be used for the graduates of that year.

When Miss Kearns telephoned the donor to express her great appreciation, she was asked if there was not something in particular that she wanted to do for the graduates.

"Yes," Miss Kearns admitted, "there is something which I have longed to do for many years. I should like to send these graduates in a group to Washington, so that they may meet the President and his wife as well as have the opportunity to see some of the Government buildings."

The woman who had sent the $100 expressed great interest. But would the amount she had sent be sufficient to cover the expenses of such an undertaking? As she learned that it would not, she followed it up with an additional gift which made the excursion possible.

That was several years ago. Since then no one has been graduated from this school without receiving a trip to Washington as a gift from this same woman. Regardless of the number of graduates, which in some instances has been as high as 25, the gift is forthcoming. In addition, each graduate receives a crisp new $1 bill.

The donor, who has been handicapped physically in the same way as have the graduates, takes great pleasure in doing this for them. Also it gives her an opportunity to show her appreciation of the work of this school in preparing pupils for practical careers.

The Children's Corner

A Stranger in the Kitchen Garden

IT WAS the tallest Scarlet Runner who discovered it. He had climbed up his stick faster than any of the others, and was hanging from the top, head downward, with his little scarlet cap on one side, when suddenly he called out: "Oh I say! Look! There's a new plant come up"

All the other vegetables in the kitchen garden turned to look. Sure enough, a new little green head had popped up among them.

"What kind of Vegetable is it?" asked the Radishes.

"Is it a Marrow?" inquired the Marrowplant, hopefully. "I would like a relation living near."

"Better ask it!" exclaimed the Onions.

"Go on then," said the Turnips—"You!"

"No fear," answered the Onions.

"I'll ask," said the Scarlet Runner, "I don't care!" and he shouted: "Here! you plant. What are you?"

"Well," replied the stranger, shyly, "I'm a—

"Are you an Onion?" interrupted the Onions.

"Are you a Dwarf Pea?" called the Peas.

"Are you a Marrow?" said the Marrowplant. "Do say you are a Marrow!"

"Are you Radishes?"

"Artichokes?"

"Spinach?"

"Leeks?"

So they all shouted, until they had shouted themselves hoarse.

At last, a very large, fat old Turnip said: "Well—what ARE you, then?"

And the little plant answered: "I'm a Poppy."

All the Vegetables stared at her. Then the old Turnip said solemnly: "You can't be a Poppy."

"But I am," she replied. "I am a Poppy.'

"But a Poppy is a Flower!" shrieked Scarlet Runner.

"I know," said the Poppy. "I am a Flower."

"What!" clamored all the Vegetables. "A Flower here! But what's the use of a flower? You can't eat it."

"It doesn't mean," said the Poppy, gently, "that a thing is no use, because it isn't good to eat."

"Well," said the fat old Turnip, "I call it a disgrace to a Kitchen Garden."

After that the Vegetables took no more notice of the Poppy, except the Marrowplant, who presently whispered: "I say—you're not a Marrow, then?"

"No," said the Poppy, firmly.

"I say," said the Marrowplant again, "don't you think you might grow into a Marrow, if you tried?"

"I don't want to, thank you," replied the Poppy. "I'd rather stay as I am. Its no use trying to be something that you are not—you only get in a muddle."

"Perhaps you're right," sighed the Marrowplant.

Well, the sun shone, the rain fell, and one day the Poppy opened a great scarlet blossom.

"My goodness," murmured the Marrowplant; "no, certainly, she isn't a Marrow."

But though she looked so bright, the Poppy was far from happy, for none of the vegetables were very friendly, and she longed for some other flowers to talk to.

At last, one morning, down the garden came a little girl. It was Mary, who lived with her Mummy and Daddy in the house belonging to that garden. Mary had a tiny garden of her very own, in the big flower garden beside the house.

The first thing she noticed when she came into the kitchen garden was the Poppy.

"Daddy!" she cried, running back to the house. "There's a poppy growing in the kitchen garden! Oh, may I have it for my very own garden, please Daddy?"

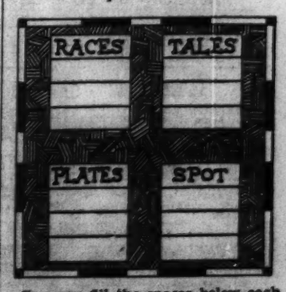
"Why, certainly," said her father.

So the Poppy was dug up very carefully, and planted in Mary's very own garden, among the Marigolds, the Pansies, and the London Pride. After a drink of water, and a night's rest, she quite settled down, and opened a bright, new blossom to show how pleased she was.

The Adventures of Waddles

A WINTER WIND THAT HURRIED PAST BLEW THE WREN DWELLING FROM ITS MAST.
1.
MY WORKSHOP WAS NOT FAR AWAY; I MADE REPAIRS WITHOUT DELAY.
2.
THE HOUSE WAS ALL IN ORDER WHEN UP FROM THE SOUTH CAME MRS. WREN.
3.
NOW HER SWEET WARBLING AND CONTENT REPAY ME FOR ALL LABOR SPENT.
4.

Transposals Puzzle



Can you fill the spaces below each word with other words formed of the same letters, rearranged?

Answer to Number Plate Puzzle: 262,154

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Common Sense in Central America

THE revolution in Honduras has afforded the United States Department of State an opportunity to apply to a second country the policy which it enunciated for Nicaragua only last week. In announcing the dispatch of American ships, it has made it clear that "the American forces will limit themselves to making provision for the safety of the lives and property of American citizens in the north coast towns of Honduras."

Secretary Stimson's declaration concerning Nicaragua—"This Government cannot undertake general protection of Americans throughout that country with American forces"—has aroused vigorous criticism. It is called an abandonment of traditional American policy. On its face it does seem a reversal of the position President Coolidge outlined in 1927 to justify intervention in Nicaragua when he said:

> The person and property of a citizen are a part of the general domain of the nation, even when abroad. . . . There is a distinct and binding obligation on the part of self-respecting governments to afford protection to the persons and property of their citizens, wherever they may be.

But actually, Mr. Stimson's statement comes nearer than Mr. Coolidge's to saying what the United States has done and can do toward protection of its nationals. As a matter of history, the persons and property of Americans, whether or not they acted under the pleasant belief that they were "a part of the general domain of the nation," have not generally enjoyed any effective protection "wherever" they might be.

Citizens who were in China in 1927 know that beyond the range of the gunboats on the Yangtse the protection of the United States Government was worth less than that of the weakest bandit chief. Men from the mining camps of Mexico have relied on themselves, not on the marines, for protection. The same is true of American citizens scattered in far places throughout the world. It was true even in certain sections of Nicaragua at the very time President Coolidge spoke, when 5000 marines were not able to insure safety in every jungle fastness. For foreign governments and even revolutionary forces to understand that they will have to answer to the United States for injury to Americans or their property is one thing; for Uncle Sam to police the earth, or even Central America, assuring protection to every citizen or corporation that has ventured into a primitive region, is quite another thing.

The United States has never been able to insure protection in the wilds of Nicaragua; 50,000 marines could not do it. Frank acknowledgment by Mr. Stimson that Washington is no longer making such an impossible guarantee need cause no frenetic flurry and the assumption that Americans "are being abandoned." Naval vessels are standing by to evacuate Americans at every major port on the eastern shore of Nicaragua. Protection is provided where protection is possible.

This "Hoover policy," as it is being called, is not such a new thing. In his message to Congress, in December, 1929, referring to the marines in Haiti, Nicaragua and China, President Hoover said: "In the large sense we do not wish to be represented abroad in any such manner." And on February 13 of this year the State Department announced that all combatant marines would be withdrawn and only 500 left in Nicaragua to complete the training of the Guardia Nacional.

The whole project for developing Nicaragua's own protective forces is one of statesmanship. It not only tends to place responsibility with that country, where it rightfully belongs, and thus to develop a sense of responsibility, but it is likely eventually to afford more permanent and satisfactory protection than could be provided by anything less than a wholesale armed occupation.

Uncle Sam has been called the "Policeman of the Caribbean." When applied to such "coast guarding" and evacuation of foreign residents as is now under way in Honduras and Nicaragua, to such work of succor as that being carried on among the earthquake ruins of Managua, and to the mediation of disputes between Central American neighbors, the people of the United States may take pride in the title. But when it becomes the rôle of a patrolman attempting to police the territory of sovereign nations and to extend his "beat" to every outpost of venturesome American enterprise, it becomes distasteful.

And particularly do the American people wish to avoid such activity when they see that it is resented in the whole of Latin America. Therefore, because it gives fresh assurance that the United States will interfere as little as possible in Central America, they will the more welcome this "Hoover policy."

Defending "Pedestrianism"

THE increase in the membership of the Pedestrians' Association from 50,000 to 100,000 in the last year indicates that walkers, as well as motorists, are determined to have their say in the satisfactory regulation of the highways.

Formed in Britain two years ago to protect the "most ancient and most honorable method of locomotion," the association rendered valuable service to the cause of "pedestrianism" during the passage of the new Road Traffic Bill. More's the pity, then, that excess of zeal should cause this organization to attempt to divide the community into two diametrically opposed classes—motorists and pedestrians.

Every motorist is a pedestrian at some time or other, and the opposite is almost as true. Yet a prominent member of the association proposed at the annual meeting that, as automobiles were "potentially dangerous instruments," therefore "motorists, like aviators, should be held responsible for damage to property or injury to persons, even when proved not at fault." And Lord Cecil, president of the association, endeavored to introduce a bill into Parliament which made so many sweeping demands that the Royal Commission on Transport turned it down and a Select Committee of the House of Lords found it "incapable of amendment." Digging ditches in the main roads is certainly not likely to make the roads safer for anyone. Any campaign that may tend to create enmity between pedestrians and drivers can only retard, rather than advance, the solution of the traffic problem.

Careless and reckless drivers are certainly the cause of many accidents. And the police, empowered by the new traffic laws, are making a great effort to improve the standard of driving. But "jay walkers" still abound. And they will never be safe until they learn to "look" before they "leap"—whether in walking or legislating.

Spain Separates Church and State

ONE result of the Spanish revolution, and possibly the most vital, has been insufficiently observed. As soon as the Republican Government took power it intimated to the Papal Nuncio at Madrid that full liberty of conscience was established and equality for all religious beliefs. In consequence, the Roman Catholic Church loses without further delay its privileged position as the state religion, and priests remaining in Spain must accept the fact of the separation of church and state and swear fidelity to the Republic on pain of being inhibited.

To understand the significance of this change it should be remembered that Article Eleven of Spain's Constitution made Roman Catholicism the state religion. No other denominations were recognized. They were nominally tolerated, but in practice the article was narrowly interpreted and a difficult situation for some was created.

It may be said that the vast majority of Spaniards are Roman Catholics and therefore the hardship was restricted to a few. This is true. But even so, there are enough non-Catholics in Spain to make the article, from the broadest national viewpoint, extremely injudicious. Protestant churches, though existing, were not even allowed to indicate their object by outward signs. Difficulties were particularly felt in respect to marriage. Theoretically marriages were civil, but they had to take place in the church unless there were explicit declarations that the parties were non-Catholic.

Such disabilities were, however, the least undesirable feature of Spanish clericalism. Salvador de Madariaga properly says that it would be difficult to find any country "where clericalism is more inimical to reasonable compromise with Zeitgeist"—in other words, more opposed to "the spirit of the age." But Spain is seriously religious, and attacks on clericalism were generally, if mistakenly, resented as attacks on religion.

The influence of clericalism on social and political life was enormous. Alfonso deliberately relied on the church as one of the real powers in the nation, which Parliament was not. Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries clericalism consistently opposed all progressive measures. It has, it is recorded, brought about cabinet crises by mystical announcements of heavenly visions and simulated stigmata.

In the agrarian sphere the church was particularly prominent. It formed Catholic syndicates in the countryside for propagandist purposes. The federation of agrarian syndicates possessed seventy periodicals and five daily papers. There were likewise Roman Catholic labor organizations which sought to maintain social discipline by the usual strike-breaking method. It is possible to argue about the usefulness of such lay organizations, but emphatically they should be unrelated to a state church.

Above all, clericalism in Spain has been reproached for its obscurantism. Its belief apparently was that the less the people knew, the better it was for them. To keep them in ignorance was to keep them out of temptation. It was estimated a few years ago that half the children were not being educated at all; that 25 per cent were being educated by the state and the rest by the church. Moreover, the state schools were not really secular, while the church schools were in secular matters of doubtful efficiency. The dictator imposed uniform textbooks which kept close to the clerical viewpoint in history and philosophy.

All this is strangely out of date. A national church with medieval notions may have served as a pillar of monarchy for many years, but in the end it was bound to collapse with the monarchy which depended on it. The elimination of a state church is a logical outcome of the establishment of a republic in Spain.

A Bethlen Decade

ON APRIL 14 Count Stephen Bethlen completed his tenth year as Prime Minister of Hungary, placing him first in point of continuous service among all his colleagues in Europe. Such a tenure is remarkable. Even under a political system like the English, which has relatively stable cabinets, a prime minister never serves for a continuous decade. The political pendulum swings more rapidly.

One would expect rapid swings in Hungary which, since the Peace Conference, has had many acute fiscal and political problems. It is no answer to say that the Regency of Admiral Horthy has been a pseudo-dictatorship. This view may explain Admiral Horthy, but not Count Bethlen. Elections have taken place and have been important, despite an electoral law which is not overly generous. Party alignments in the lower chamber have changed. Cabinets have been reshuffled. Yet Count Bethlen has remained Prime Minister. As a matter of fact, the ministerial decade has been completed because of the remarkable series of fiscal, industrial and diplomatic successes to which he can point and because the country as a whole has confidence in his ability, integrity, and disinterestedness.

Ten years ago, when he became Prime Minister, Hungary was almost on the verge of bankruptcy. Financial reconstruction was carried out by a foreign loan. Currency stabilization was achieved. Count Bethlen then undertook to break the iron ring of economic isolation to which Hungary had been subjected and negotiated a series of commercial treaties with different countries. During the ten years, also, a number of changes of internal political structure have been made. These include reëstablishment of the parliamentary system of government and the reconstitution of the upper house of Parliament on an occupational instead of on a purely hereditary basis.

Much social legislation has been passed. Extensive agrarian reforms have been carried out. Even though economically Hungary is in by no means a favorable position; even though as an agrarian country she suffers from the problem which faces all states with exportable surpluses of wheat; even though she still smarts under the territorial rulings of the Treaty of Trianon; and even though tariff barriers around her borders make trade difficult, the picture is far less gloomy than it was a few years ago. For these advances Count Bethlen is in large measure responsible. Some cabinets submerge their prime ministers. That has not been the case in Hungary. Count Bethlen has been the keystone of successive cabinet arches.

Ebb Tide for Crime Films

BEGINNING in July crime films are not to be shown in Paramount-Publix Corporation theaters, according to S. R. Kent, vice-president in charge of distribution, as reported in a news account of the corporation's recent sales convention in Atlantic City. Referring to protests against crime films on the part of judges, police officials, educators and parents, Mr. Kent said his company "did not want to do anything that would draw criticism. . . . But we wouldn't say that the sentiments of the reformers were the cause of this statement."

Something of what Mr. Kent calls "the sentiments of the reformers" was expressed recently by Edward P. Mulrooney, New York City Police Commissioner, who should know definitely about the causes of juvenile delinquency. After criticizing crime films and tabloid newspapers, he said:

> It is the young people who are being harmed. They are getting false ideas of happiness. They see luxury on the screen that makes them dissatisfied with their own surroundings; sex is played up with too much importance, and in many pictures the crook is the hero, or at least gets the sympathy of the audience, particularly the younger members of it. . . . The young folks get twisted ideas of the entire world. They begin to think it is smart to be a crook; the adventure of it appeals to them. I am speaking not only of the boys; the same is just as true of the girls. Both of them long to indulge in some of the exploits that they see on the films.

Most persons without financial interest in the motion picture business will probably agree that Commissioner Mulrooney has clearly diagnosed the undesirable effects of crime films upon youngsters. All the more significant, then, to have a film executive state that the great exhibiting company he represents has found a reason to stop showing pictures about gangsters.

Whether or not this action of Paramount-Publix is taken chiefly because of a reported growing public neglect of crime films as such, together with some degree of desire to avoid criticism, it is to be applauded, particularly if a strict definition of "crime films" is applied. Other companies will find it to their advantage to follow the example if they discover that the change results in an improved public confidence in film-producing motives.

John Donne

THE tercentenary of John Donne has brought from the press many panegyrics to that eccentric Dean of St. Paul's, a cheering sign that even in these days of Westminster by-elections and "stunt" journalism the work of a first-rate man of letters still is news. This is all the more pleasing because Donne is neither the most famous of British literary deans, that honor belonging to Swift, nor yet the most popular writer who has held his own particular deanery of St. Paul's, for in this respect undoubtedly William Ralph Inge holds the preëminence. But, though all the press notices have done ample justice to his poetry, it has not been generally appreciated that if a selection were made of the ten finest passages of prose in the English language, several pieces of Donne's would be strong candidates for admission, and even for the first place.

Such selections have been made only comparatively rarely. Gladstone, for a single instance, however, in discussing which is the finest passage of poetry ever written, chose either Wordsworth's line, "Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn," or else a passage from Milton. Tennyson thought that his own lines,

> The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
> And murmuring of innumerable bees,

were about as good as any, and perhaps he was not far wrong. But many persons would probably choose, if left to the resources of their own judgment, without the guidance of these great men, that verse end of "The Ode to a Nightingale,"

> Charm'd magic casements, opening on the foam
> Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn.

In prose one has to make one's own selections, aided perhaps by the passages from Charles Lamb's essay on New Year's Eve chosen by E. V. Lucas, and by the universal admiration of university students for Pater's rhapsody on the Mona Lisa. But, fine as these are, it is doubtful whether in majestic beauty they can compare with Donne's rhetoric on mercy.

Editorial Notes

Members of a native tribe in South Africa have been taxed at their own behest because otherwise they felt they would be of no account. Perhaps Americans can find solace in this, and feel that the more income taxes they pay the more account they are.

California's experiment in paroling prisoners to state schools should succeed, because thoughts of reform will grow better on a campus than on a rock pile for convicts.

That Pennsylvania educator who wants a world tour to be a part of the public school curriculum evidently thinks the best time for a stone to roll is when it is a pebble.

The Deck Hand

HE CAME on deck with a big unwieldy mop which he handled so awkwardly that he nearly tripped as he reached the top of the companionway. He wore a sweater and a pair of light gray flannel trousers turned up above his knees; but there was no vestige of sunburn on his bare legs. His hands were completely covered in a pair of old driving gloves.

He smiled a little self-consciously as he saved himself from falling and then set to work to swab up the deck. He put a great deal of energy into the process, but it was plain to see that he and the mop were not on those easy terms of intimacy usually existing between a workman and his tools.

The mop was an ancient, untidy-looking thing, and this rather unusual sort of deck hand appeared to have no notion how to get those long ragged strings into the compact mass that seemed necessary to make the work efficacious. As he splashed his way in our direction Pamela made an almost involuntary movement to avoid the water and I made haste to place our chairs in a less precarious position. He lifted his head as I did so and said apologetically, "So sorry to make you move."

"What a nice voice that boy has," Pamela remarked directly he was out of earshot. "I think we ought to talk to him, don't you?"

"He seems to be quite busy," I said. I was not clear as to why Pamela wanted to enter into a conversation with someone we had seen for the first time only a moment ago. But she went on to explain that she thought he might be lonely. "He seems so different," she said, "from the rest of the crew."

* * *

We were waiting for the train to arrive. Word had been passed around that there had been a washout on the line. We had already waited since early morning, but everyone seemed to be taking the delay as a matter of course. It was rather pleasant sitting there looking out across the harbor. The rain had ceased and the sun had just broken through the mist that had up to then hidden the mountains from view. First one island and then another revealed itself. Gradually the tall timbers growing down to the water's edge became something more than shadows against the horizon. Here and there the sun picked out a tapering treetop until it stood among the rest as distinctly as a golden spire.

A great bird flew across from one of the islands and hovered above the boat. His dark wings seemed almost motionless, then suddenly he swooped to the water and rose again with something in his curved beak.

"There's a bald-headed eagle," said a man in a mackinaw who stood beside us leaning over the rail of the boat. Then he added, "He's a pretty sized fellow I should say. Some of them have a wing span of twelve feet."

In some circumstances one drops into conversation easily. The man in the mackinaw was on his way home, he told us. "I've been up in the Queen Charlotte Islands for three years," he said. "I haven't seen my family for over twelve months. The youngest was just a month old when I was home. I guess he's grown quite a bit since I saw him." He smiled as he spoke, but his voice had a wistful note in it, and I wondered what business could keep a man so long away from his own in these days of rapid transit. Pamela's eyes were full of sympathy. We had not brought David and Robin with us on this occasion, and home was still three weeks away from us.

There is something about this port of the northwest that seems remote and far-off from modern activities. In the town itself we had talked with men and women whose conversation hinged back to the days of the Yukon as readily as though it had been an adventure of yesterday. Some of them indeed are nearer to that historic gold rush than they are to the exploits of present-day exploring airmen. In thought they are closer and more able to realize the heroism of men who knew the hardships of the Yukon than they will ever be to the intrepid heroes of today. The experience of those times is their own, something they saw when the rest of the world knew comparatively little about it.

Upon a mound above the harbor a totem pole stands sentinel, as though to remind the town that it has a history of times still more remote and far away than those that are now remembered.

* * *

The gray morning turned into golden afternoon and we still waited for the train. On the face of the water myriad sunbeams danced and sparkled. They darted in and out among the umber shadows of the fish wharves, as if they played a merry game of hide and seek among the piles.

A little power boat pushed its way through the other craft and etched a long line across the smooth surface of the bay. Two or three lads came on board and with much laughter and shouting dived into the sea from the deck beneath us.

From time to time we caught glimpses of our friend of the mop. He did not, however, always carry that particular implement. His duties seemed diversified and numerous. We saw him coiling ropes and polishing brass rails. On one of these occasions, remembering what Pamela had said, I asked him a question with the idea of starting a conversation. He replied without looking up from his work and then added, "Deck hands not allowed to talk with passengers. Captain's orders."

"All right, old man," I said and moved away. But after that every time we saw each other a little smile of understanding passed between us.

Slowly the golden glitter of the day faded away and gave place to the long, lingering twilight of the North. Again the timbered islands became no more than shadowy outlines against a silver sky.

The sudden clanging of a bell caused a stir on deck. One figure after another hurried in the direction of the galley. No head turned toward us, but a voice we recognized remarked in passing, "A summons that cannot be disregarded. First and last call to supper for the deck hands."

* * *

Two days later, standing beside our baggage at Vancouver, waiting for the gangplank to be lowered, our nostrils were assailed by the peculiar peaty odor of Harris tweed. We glanced round to see who stood beside us and something familiar about the face caused us to look again. It was the deck hand without a doubt.

"So," said Pamela, indicating the golf clubs he carried, "you can wield other things besides a mop."

He laughed. "I'm taking a week's holiday here," he said. "I've friends I'm going to look up."

"Is this the end of your voyagings?" I was curious enough to ask.

"No, indeed," he replied. "There's a boat going through the Panama next week and I've a chance to work my way back home."

The sudden lowering of the gangplank caused us to be impelled forward by the rush of people from behind. As we felt ourselves being separated, he held out his hand. "So long," he said. "See you in London!"

G. C.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

The Conqueror to Be Honored

PARIS

DESCENDANTS of William the Conqueror, and English and French people who desire to see the present cordial relations between the two countries continue unbroken, will gather in June at Falaise, the little Normandy town where the famous William was born more than nine centuries ago, in 1027. A memorial bearing the name of William's companions in arms will be unveiled in the picturesque castle which dominates the town. Falaise was in English possession, somewhat intermittently, until it was retaken in 1450 by Charles VII of France. A round tower 130 feet high was added to the castle by the English early in the fifteenth century. The celebration in June, which will extend over four days, commencing on the twentieth, is being arranged by a local committee with the coöperation of the Association France-Grande Bretagne, the Normands de Paris and the United Association of Great Britain and France, of which the Earl of Derby is president. English guests who come for the celebration will be entertained at Caen and at Bayeux, as well as at Falaise. They will pay a visit to the château of the Duc d'Harcourt, a member of the organizing committee.

* * *

The Cross of the Legion of Honor has been bestowed upon Mrs. Maud Dale, wife of Chester Dale, New York banker and patron of French art, in recognition of her work on behalf of artists in France. Mr. and Mrs. Dale take a keen interest in present-day art, and have rendered notable services to the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Numerous works from the Dale collection have been presented to that museum.

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Three-Meter Telescope Planned

Gabriel Delmotte, deputy from the Department of Nord, is pressing for the appropriation of 60,000,000 francs ($2,400,000) to be used in building an observatory equipped with a telescope having a lens three meters in diameter. This is fifty centimeters bigger than the largest one in existence, at Mt. Wilson in America. Ernest Esclangon, director of the Paris Observatory, says that he could build such a telescope for 10,000,000 francs. The remainder of the proposed appropriation would be used to establish a branch of the Paris Observatory in Provence, where atmospheric conditions are most favorable. European astronomers are at present handicapped, in comparison with their American colleagues, by the lack of modern instruments and equipment.

* * *

Reid Hall Has Wide Usefulness

Although Reid Hall is primarily a club for American university women, it does not limit its usefulness to Americans alone, but is becoming more and more a center for the activities of university women of many nationalities. According to Miss Dorothy F. Leet, director of Reid Hall, organizations of French women engineers and French women lawyers have made the house in the rue de Chevreuse their headquarters, and the French Federation of University Women, along with the Russian section of that federation and an organization of French women doctors, have also profited by its services. About sixty American women are staying at Reid Hall, and there are also five French girls in residence who are studying on scholarships provided by the hall. The house, which was formerly known as the American University Women's Paris Center, received its present name in 1929, in recognition of the generous and constant assistance given to it by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. It is incorporated under the laws of New York State, and Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College, is chairman of its board of directors.

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Non-Skid Paving for City Streets

It may be several years before all the streets of Paris can be provided with nonskid paving. Meanwhile, Raoul Brandon, a member of the Municipal Council, has made an ingenious suggestion in the interest of public safety. He proposes that a nonskid surface be given to all paving for ten yards or more on either side of the studded crossings for foot passengers which have been marked out on the principal streets. This will enable drivers to make short stops without skidding at places where prompt halts are especially necessary.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Horticulture's Democracy

WHENEVER people become engrossed in a pursuit that brings them into close contact with nature, the tendency is to be drawn together in friendship. They find so much in common, so many knotty problems to discuss, such interesting information to impart and to seek, that differences of birth, rank, or social position fall into the background of unimportant matters.

When a man or a woman takes up gardening and the study of plant life, the vastness of the field of knowledge to be explored is so impressive that it inspires humility and a realization of personal littleness. Admiration of the knowledge and prowess of the wise and experienced diverts attention from such handicaps as rough corners, lack of polish, and labor-hardened hands. . . .

Those who know the satisfying pleasures of gardening are anxious to see still further increase in the number of cultivated gardens. None of the millions of home gardens should be idle and neglected. The large number of vegetable allotments should still be augmented. Every able-bodied householder should be a tiller of the ground. The horticultural societies that do so much to improve the relationship of man to man should grow in strength and in number. It is all to the good of the nation.—*Amateur Gardening* (London).

Billboards and Travel

"VISIT America, Inc.," plans to coöperate with American interests in steamship, railroad, and bus lines, hotels and chambers of commerce to bring European visitors and business to America. The idea has value. It will work when Europeans and other foreign folk, and Americans, too, are persuaded that America is worth seeing. The beauty of America and its native interest will attract travelers.

Billboards today make hideous the lovely roadsides and long valleys of America. When the billboards are abolished, and not until then, this country can hope for tourist business. They smear the countryside with ugliness. Shacks and signs, long rows of billboards in almost every state, destroy the country as a place for tourists. No other civilized country tolerates such desecration and such eyesores.

In New Jersey a law against billboards went into effect on January 1. . . . In New Jersey billboards are coming down. New Jersey is on the way to civilization. Illinois should follow.—*Chicago Tribune.*